DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 357 918 RC 019 148

TITLE Rural Profile of Arkansas, 1993: A Look at Economic & Social Trends Affecting Rural Arkansas.

INSTITUTION Arkansas Rural Development Commission, Little Rock. Office of Rural Advocacy.; Arkansas Univ., Little Rock. Cooperative Extension Service.

PUB DATE Jan 93

NOTE 50p.

AVAILABLE FROM University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service, P.O. Box 391, Little Rock, AR 72203 (data in appendix tables available in digital form upon request).

PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Economic Factors; *Economic Status; Educational Attainment; Employment Patterns; *Expenditure per Student; Health; *Local Government; *Population Trends; *Poverty; Rural Areas; Rural Development; *Rural Urban Differences; Social Influences

IDENTIFIERS *Arkansas

ABSTRACT

This publication presents indicators of social and economic conditions in Arkansas highlighting urban and rural differences. Initial information includes a discussion of the definition of "rural" and a display of classification schemes used to describe the regions of Arkansas. The remainder of the document contains data for 1990, state rank, and rural/urban comparisons for: (1) population trends; (2) economic trends, including changes in employment, per capita income, types of jobs, earnings, personal income, transfer incomes (retirement pensions, social security, and medical payments), retail sales, transportation, and construction; (3) poverty, in terms of percentage of persons below the poverty level, income distribution, and changes in number of recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children; (4) local government, entailing types of municipalities and property taxes; (5) education, focusing on expenditures per student and educational attainment; and (6) health status, consisting of the infant mortality rate and access to health care. Appendices contain extensive data tables by county in each of these categories. Also included are many graphs and maps. (KS)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED357918

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Wayne P. Miller

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Rural Profile of Arkansas 1993

A Look at Economic & Social Trends Affecting Rural Arkansas

January 1993

Produced by:
Arkansas Rural Development Commission
Office of Rural Advocacy
University of Arkansas - Agricultural Experiment Station
University of Arkansas - Cooperative Extension Service

RC 019148

Rural Profile of Arkansas 1993

A Look at Economic & Social Trends Affecting Rural Arkansas

January 1993

Foreword

The State of Arkansas' Office of Rural Advocacy (ORA) and the Arkansas Rural Development Commission (ARDC) were created by the legislature through the "Arkansas Rural Development Program Act" (Act 302) of 1991.

The ORA is dedicated to serving as a single contact point for local governments, state and federal agencies and other (public, private, and nonprofit sector) organizations and individuals with an interest in the rural policies and programs of the state. By striving to promote a cooperative and integrated effort among the various entities that are designed to address rural issues in Arkansas, the ORA attempts to streamline the bureaucratic process for small communities and make state government more "user friendly."

In addition, the ORA serves as a clearinghouse of information related to rural development; assists rural Arkansans in applying to state and federal agencies; provides technical assistance to organizations formulating and implementing rural services; analyzes proposed long-range plans that could affect rural areas; and attracts outside funds to the state for the purposes of rural enhancement.

The ORA is overseen by the ARDC. The commission consists of 11 regular members representing rural areas: four legislators and seven citizens-at-large. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House also serve on the ARDC in a non-voting, ex-officio capacity.

In conjunction with the ORA, the ARDC strives to bring together diverse groups from all regions of the state to work for the betterment of rural Arkansas. Its mission, along with the ORA, is to enhance the quality of rural life (including cultural and material standards of living) without sacrificing individual freedoms or responsibilities.

In working toward this goal, it became evident to the ORA, the ARDC, and others that a common understanding of current economic and social trends that affect rural Arkansas would be beneficial. Therefore, it was decided that a resource tool that could provide this information and help unite rural developers in Arkansas was absolutely essential for future success and action.

The *Rural Profile of Arkansas, 1993* is the result of this process. Using the most up-to-date census data available, the University of Arkansas' Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service have produced a top-notch publication to assist rural Arkansas with development and revitalization efforts.

Obviously, a report of this magnitude would not have been possible without the support of the many private and public sector partners who contributed toward this endeavor. Thanks to their commitment to Arkansas and their financial assistance, this publication has become a reality for all to use and enjoy.

We trust that you will find the *Rural Profile* to be informative and helpful for your planning and development as well as for rural policy efforts.

James Kimbrough
Office of Rural Advocacy

SUPPORTING CONTRIBUTORS

Special appreciation is expressed to the following donors for their financial support of this publication.

- Arkansas Electric Cooperatives Corporation
- Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Company
- Arkansas Power and Light Company
- Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
- Winrock International
- Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation

ARKANSAS RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Rep. Wanda Northcutt, Chairperson
Stuttgart

Henry Bell, Jr.
Gurdon

Ann Carroll
Pocahontas

Michael Jackson
Brinkley

Rep. John "M" Lipton (*ex-officio*)
Warren

Annett Pagan
Morrilton

Senator Jim Scott
Warren

Don Richardson, Secretary
Clinton

Senator Jerry Bookout (*ex-officio*)
Jonesboro

Senator Jack Gibson
Dermott

Don Keesee
Fort Smith

Evelyn Mills
Harrison

Rep. Charlotte Schexnayder
Dumas

OFFICE OF RURAL ADVOCACY

James Kimbrough
Executive Director

Mark Peterson
Ext. Specialist - Community Development,
U of A Cooperative Extension Service
and Assistant to the Director,
Office of Rural Advocacy

Contents

Highlights 1

What is Rural? 4

Regions of Arkansas 5

Population 6

Economy 10

Poverty 17

Local Government 20

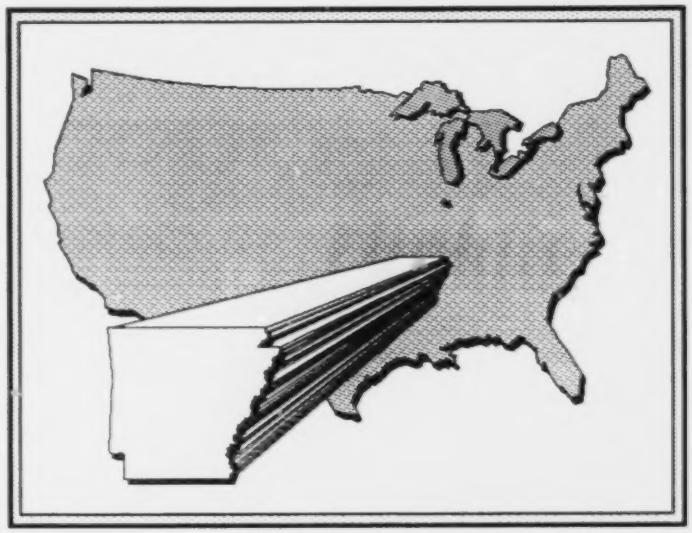
Education 22

Health 24

Appendix Tables 25

Highlights

The Larger Context



The last ten years brought new pressures on rural areas in Arkansas. Financial, product, and labor markets are becoming increasingly intricate and international--a trend that affects the ability of rural economies to attract new capital, expand markets for local products and retain jobs for local workers. Businesses and workers in rural Arkansas communities find themselves competing with businesses and workers in unfamiliar places with unfamiliar names on the other side of the globe.

Federal policy and the rising federal deficit have also affected rural communities, shifting more responsibility on local governmental agencies to design and deliver public services previously provided by federal agencies. Unfortunately, the financial resources available to these local governments have not been able to keep pace with growing demands.

In addition to these external pressures, Arkansas' rural areas face equally serious problems from within. The lack of a well-trained labor force makes it difficult to attract highly skilled, well-paying jobs to rural areas; high levels of poverty and poor health continue the cycle of a weak labor force and strong demand on the public service systems; and an aging population together with the out-migration of people in their prime wage-earning years have resulted in a declining tax base in many rural communities.

It is difficult to know what the future will bring. However, the outcome of important debates about two multi-national trade agreements--GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) and NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) can be expected to have their greatest impacts on the agricultural and manufacturing sectors --two sectors that are especially important in rural areas. The future of rural Arkansas depends, to a large extent, on how quickly we are able to anticipate these impacts and to develop appropriate responses. It is within this shifting context that the key features of rural Arkansas are described.

Highlights

Rural Arkansas

* Arkansas is still a very rural state, with nearly half of its population living in rural areas, compared to about 25% for the United States, and with nearly 60% of its population in non-metropolitan counties, compared to about 23% for the United States (p. 6).

* The population structure of rural areas is different from that of urban areas, containing a much larger percentage of the state's "dependent" persons--children and elderly people (p. 9).

* Rural jobs grew by 14% between 1980 and 1990, compared to 23% in urban areas (p. 11).

* Rural per capita income grew slightly faster than did urban income (20% compared to 18%). However, rural areas in Arkansas continued to have lower per capita incomes than urban areas (p. 11).

* During the 1980s, rural Arkansas experienced significant declines in natural resource-based industry jobs. In most of the regions, these lost jobs were replaced with jobs in the manufacturing, transportation and trade, and service sectors (p. 12).

* The new jobs paid about the same as the lost jobs: earnings per job in rural areas increased by $840 between 1980 and 1990 (in constant dollars) (p. 13).

* Rural Arkansans derived less of their total personal income from earnings and more from transfer payments than did their urban counterparts (p. 15).

* Despite conventional stereotypes of transfer payments as welfare relief, the vast majority of rural transfer income (between 85% and 92%) fell into the category of retirement pensions, social security and medical payments, not into the income maintenance category (p. 15).

* Per capita retail sales (in constant dollars) in rural Arkansas counties declined an average of 22% from 1977 to 1987 (p. 15).

* The poverty rate of rural Arkansas is 66% higher than that of the nation (21.1% vs. 14.2%) while the 14.6% poverty rate for Arkansas' urban areas is only slightly higher than the national rate (p. 17).

* The rural Delta counties of Lee, Phillips, and Chicot have the highest poverty rate (47%, 43% and 40%, respectively) (p. 17).

Highlights

* When compared to the state's urban areas, rural Arkansas has a higher percentage of families with an annual income of less than $10,000 and a lower percentage of families with incomes above $50,000 (p. 18).

* Rural counties have a higher rate of recipients of Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) than urban counties (p. 19).

* While the AFDC recipient rate has declined for both rural and urban counties in the last decade, the decrease has been smaller for rural areas (p. 19).

* Nearly 39% of Arkansas' population lives outside incorporated places. Another 24% lives in the 460 cities and towns of less than 10,000 people. Thus, a total of 63% of Arkansas' population is completely dependent upon county and/or small-town government for basic services (p. 20).

* Although property taxes are the single greatest source of revenue for many county governments, Arkansans pay less in property taxes than residents in most other states (p. 20).

* Many local governments are using the sales tax to increase their revenue from local sources (p. 21).

* Significant progress has been made in overall expenditures per student in Arkansas, moving from 49th to 46th position in two years (p. 22).

* There is significant variation in expenditures per student from county to county and in the source of school funds. Pulaski County contributes the most from local sources and still receives more than the average from state sources. The Highlands receives the least from state sources. The Delta contributes the least from local sources (p. 22).

* Educational attainment levels are relatively low in Arkansas, due in part to the out-migration of educated young people, particularly from rural areas (p. 23).

* Infant mortality rates for the five years of 1986-1990 in the four regions of the state ranged from a high of 11.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in the Delta to a low of 9.0 in the Highlands. The Coastal Plains and urban areas had rates of 10.6 and 10.5, respectively. The national infant mortality rate was 9.7 in 1989 (p. 24).

What is "Rural"?

It is not easy to find acceptable definitions of what is meant by *urban* and *rural*. The underlying idea refers to population density and isolation as well as to potential differences in occupational and socio-cultural aspects of society. It is a continuum, rather than two clearly defined categories. Although the most common breaking point is not easy to find, two are widely used:

Census Bureau Rural: The U.S. Census Bureau does not define *rural* but rather defines *urban* as any place with 2,500 or more residents. Thus, rural is a residual of the urban definition, i.e., what is left over once all urban people are accounted for. Nationally, 24.8% of the population was rural in this sense as of the 1990 Census. Arkansas, however, was 46.5% rural and ranked eleventh in the nation. Even though this definition includes nearly half of the state's population, it still excludes much of Arkansas that seems to be very rural in nature. Therefore, this Rural Profile uses the "non-metropolitan" breaking point instead to define what is rural.

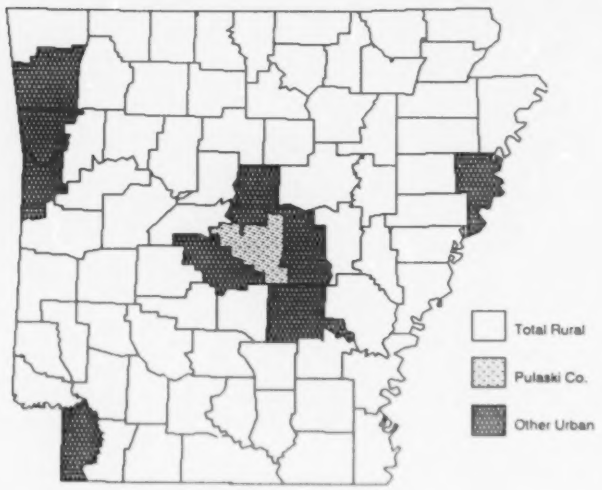
Non-metropolitan: Another method in use by federal statistical agencies defines as metropolitan all of those counties that include a total population of at least 50,000, or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total population of at least 100,000. Using these criteria, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget designated 10 Arkansas counties in six Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) in 1983. These six MSA are: Fayetteville-Springdale (Washington), Fort Smith (Crawford and Sebastian), Little Rock-North Little Rock (Faulkner, Saline, Pulaski, Lonoke), Pine Bluff (Jefferson), Memphis (Crittenden), and Texarkana (Miller). According to this definition, 59.9% of Arkansas' population would have been designated as non-metropolitan in 1990, ranking eighth in the nation.

This definition is by no means perfect. It classifies as non-metropolitan some areas, such as Jonesboro, Hot Springs and Batesville, that have prominent urban characteristics and includes in the metropolitan category very rural portions of MSA counties. And, in looking at historical trends since 1900, data are more readily available according to the Census Bureau definition. However, the non-metropolitan definition has one distinct advantage: since it is based upon county units, much more extensive data are available to make current comparisons between rural and urban Arkansas.

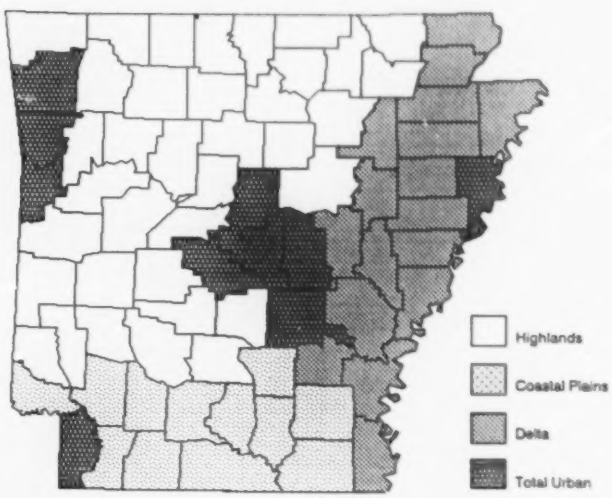
This publication presents indicators of social and economic conditions for rural and urban areas and further divides the urban and rural areas to highlight differences. We use the term *urban* to denote the metropolitan counties, and *rural* includes the non-metropolitan counties.

Regions of Arkansas

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



Rural Regions of Arkansas



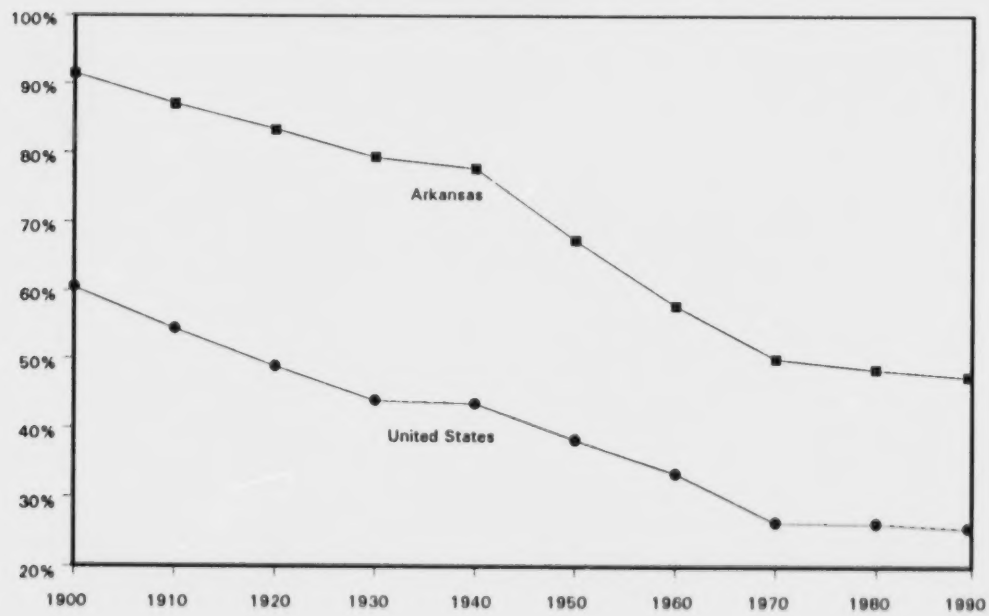
The maps on the left show the two classification schemes used in this publication. The first scheme (see map at top) presents data in three categories: Rural, Pulaski County and Other Urban Counties. Pulaski County displays characteristics more typical of major urban areas in the U.S. and is, therefore, presented separately.

In the second scheme, shown in the bottom map, we use another classification that further divides the rural areas into three regions: Coastal Plains, Delta and Highlands. This classification groups rural counties that have similarities in economic activity, history, physical setting, settlement patterns and culture.

Population

Using Census data briefly to examine past trends, it is clear that the percentage of Arkansans living in rural areas has historically been significantly higher than the national average, and continues to be so up to the present. In 1900, 91.5% of Arkansas residents lived in rural areas, compared to 60.4% of the U.S. population as a whole. From 1900 to 1990, the percentage of the population living in rural areas declined dramatically in both Arkansas and the U.S. However, even in 1990, nearly half (46.5%) of all Arkansans continued to live in rural areas, compared to 24.8% of the total U.S. population. Using the non-metropolitan definition of rural for the year 1990, the discrepancy is even greater: 59.9% of Arkansans lived in rural areas, compared to 22.5% in the U.S.

Percentage Rural Population, 1900 to 1990



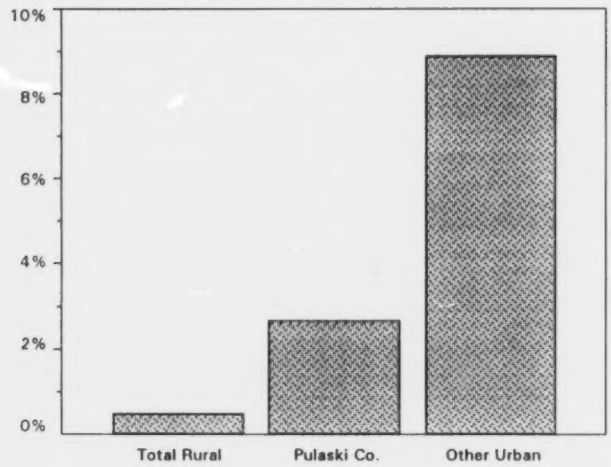
Note: Rural is defined as persons living in places of less than 2,500 population.

U.S. Bureau of the Census
Arkansas Dept. of Finance and Administration

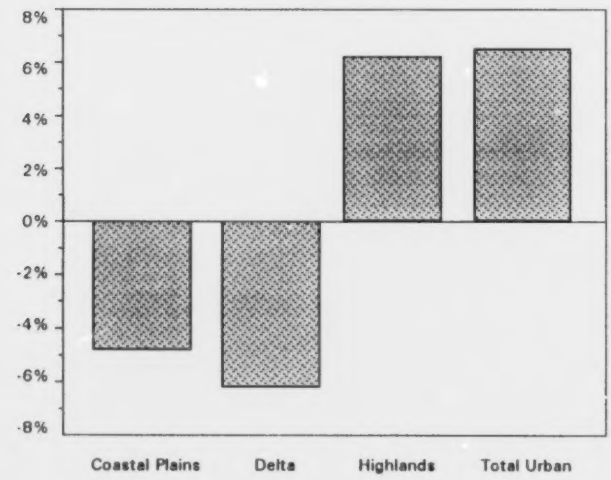
Population

Population Change, 1980 to 1990

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



Rural Regions of Arkansas



U.S. Bureau of the Census

Rural areas of the United States have grown at a slower rate than have urban areas. This was certainly the case for the state of Arkansas during the 1980s (see top graph). From 1980 to 1990, the state grew by 2.8%. Pulaski County grew at about the overall state rate (2.7%). However, the largest growth rates were experienced by the other urban counties of the state (8.9% growth), while rural counties hardly grew at all (0.5%) and thus continued to lose their percentage share of the state's population.

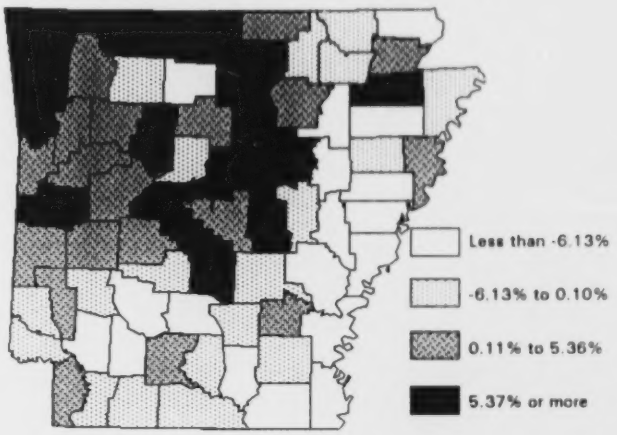
Population growth also varied sharply across geographic regions within the state (see bottom graph). Against the backdrop of 2.8% growth for the state as a whole, the eastern counties of the Arkansas Delta lost 6.2% of their population, while the southern counties of the Coastal Plains lost 4.8%. The major growth areas in the state were the Highlands (6.2% growth) and the metropolitan counties (which, when Pulaski County is included, grew by 6.5%).

Population

The map at right shows the way in which population growth from 1980 to 1990 varied across counties within the state. Growth rates ranged from highs of over 20% in Faulkner, Benton and Saline counties to losses of 15% or more in Desha, Woodruff, Lee, Phillips and Monroe counties. Clearly, the Delta and Coastal Plains regions are losing population while the Highlands, generally, is gaining.

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and migration, which have different effects on the population structure, vary greatly among the rural regions of the state and the urban counties. Pulaski County and the other urban counties have the highest rates of natural increase due to the large proportion of people of child-bearing age. The Delta, on the other hand, experienced the greatest degree of outmigration from 1980 to 1990. Outmigration was also high for the Coastal Plains and for Pulaski County.

Population Change, 1980 to 1990



Components of Population Change, 1980 to 1990

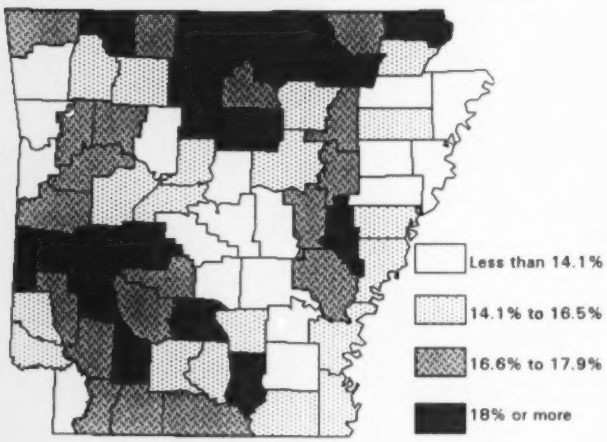
County Types	% Pop Change	% Natural Increase	% Migration
Rural:			
Coastal Plains	-4.8	3.2	-8.1
Delta	-6.2	5.4	-11.7
Highlands	6.2	1.9	4.3
Total Rural	0.5	3.2	-2.7
Urban:			
Pulaski Co.	2.7	9.5	-6.9
Other Urban	8.9	7.1	1.8
Total Urban	6.5	8.1	-1.6
State Total	2.8	5.1	-2.3

May not sum due to rounding

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Population

Percentage of Population 65 and Older, 1990



Percentage of Population in Three Age Categories

County Types	Population by Age, 1990 % <20	% 20-64	% 65+	Total Population
Rural:				
Coastal Plains	30.3	53.5	16.2	225,403
Delta	31.7	53.7	14.6	407,838
Highlands	27.5	54.2	18.3	774,982
Total Rural	29.2	54.0	16.9	1,408,223
Urban:				
Pulaski Co.	29.0	59.5	11.5	349,660
Other Urban	30.9	56.9	12.2	592,842
Total Urban	30.2	57.9	11.9	942,502
State Total	29.6	55.5	14.9	2,350,725

May not sum due to rounding

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The map on the left shows the way in which elderly population varies among counties within the state. Retirement settlements contribute to the relatively high percentage of the population 65 and older in the Highlands.

The percentage of the population 65 and older ranges from a high of 29.2% in Baxter County to lows of 10.6% and 10.7% in Crittenden and Faulkner counties. Pulaski County is near the bottom of the range at 11.5%.

In contrast to the 1970's, when Arkansas experienced 18% in-migration overall and very significant in-migration of elderly persons, there was no net in-migration of elderly people in the state as a whole in the 1980's. Five counties in the Highlands (Baxter, Benton, Cleburne, Garland, and Van Buren) still had net in-migration of elderly people of 10% or more. Thirteen others had net in-migration of elderly up to 10%.

The population structure of rural areas is different from that of urban areas, containing proportionately more children and more elderly people. This is especially true of the rural Delta counties, which have the largest percentage of children (31.7%), resulting from both high rates of natural increase and high rates of selective out-migration. In the retirement-destination counties of the Highlands, retirement in-migration has led to a large proportion of elderly people (18.3%). Baxter, Sharp and Izard counties are the highest (29.2, 27.2 and 25.9%, respectively). Of course, this leaves the urban areas, especially Pulaski County, with the largest proportion of "active" population aged 20 to 64 (59.5%). Thus the rural areas of Arkansas clearly carry the heavier burden of caring for "dependent" populations, especially for the education and health care of children.

Economy

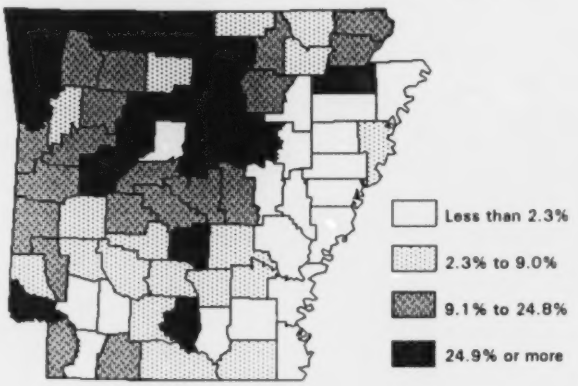
Concerns about the "Economy" reached the top of the priority list for many people in the 1990s. This concern involved more than short-term worries about the recent recession. Rapid changes in the structure of the economy and increasing competition for jobs between U.S. and foreign workers during the 1980s heightened the sense of insecurity many people felt about what the future would bring.

Performance of the Arkansas Economy During the 1980s

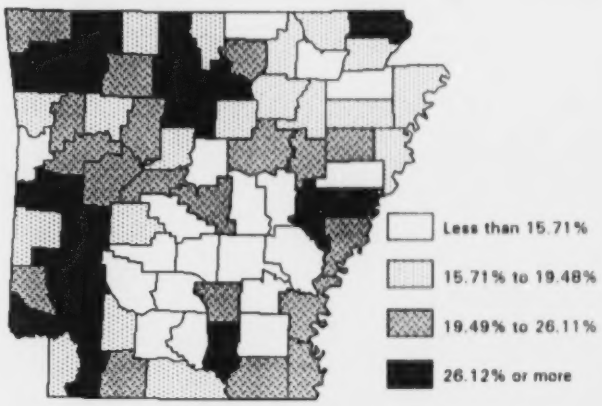
Despite both short-run problems and long-term structural changes in the national economy, Arkansas' economy, as a whole, performed relatively well during the past decade. Job growth in the state between 1980 and 1990 was 18%--a rate higher than in 21 of the other 49 states and the District of Columbia. Per capita incomes grew by 20% during the same period--the 20th fastest in the nation.

Some areas of Arkansas, however, performed better than others. For example, 16 counties (all of them rural and 12 of them in the Delta) experienced a net loss of jobs during the decade. And per capita incomes grew by less than 10% in 5 counties (again all rural).

Change in Employment, 1980 to 1990



Change in Per Capita Income, 1980 to 1990

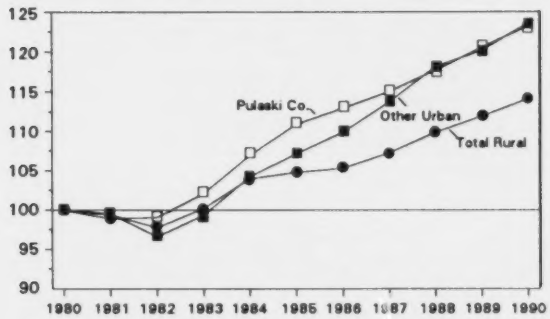


Constant dollars (1982 - 84 = 100)

Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

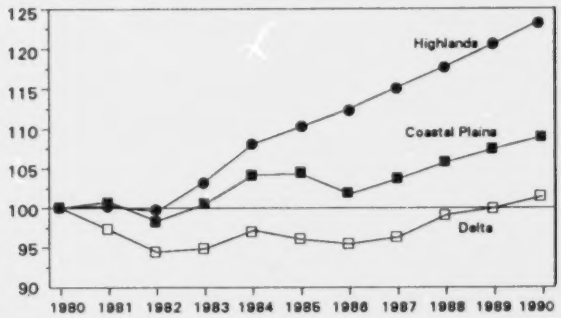
Change in Jobs, 1980 to 1990

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



Percentage of 1980 values (1980 = 100).

Rural Regions of Arkansas



Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Job and Income Growth in Rural Areas of Arkansas

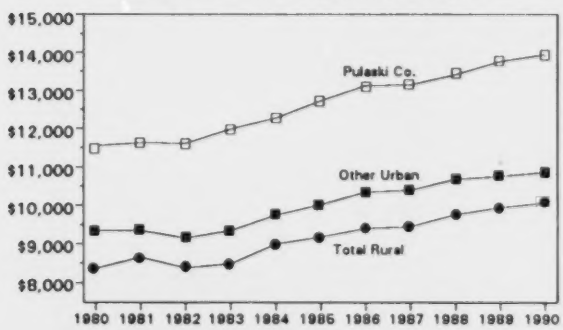
In terms of jobs, rural areas of Arkansas did not grow as fast as did urban areas. Rural jobs grew by 14% between 1980 and 1990, compared to 23% in urban areas. Within the rural economy, jobs grew significantly faster in counties in the Highlands than in the Coastal Plains or Delta region.

We do not find the same overall rural/urban discrepancy when we look at growth in per capita incomes. Rural per capita income actually grew slightly faster than did urban incomes (20% compared to 18%). However, the regional discrepancies among rural areas remain. Per capita income grew fastest in the rural Highlands and slowest in the rural Delta.

Income and job growth do not tell the whole story, however. The future facing rural Arkansans depends, to a large extent, on the types of jobs and the levels and sources of income in the area.

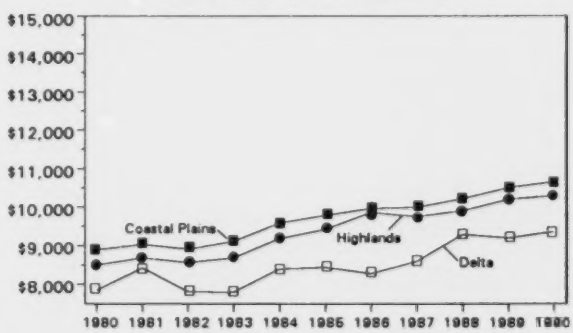
Personal Income Per Capita, 1980 to 1990

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



Constant Dollars (1982 - 84 = 100)

Rural Regions of Arkansas



Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Economy

The Job Base in Rural Arkansas Counties

Historically, rural economies have been more dependent on natural resource-based industries (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining) and on goods-producing industries (manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, construction) than have been urban economies.

In Arkansas, the same historical pattern has continued into the 1990s. Natural resource-based jobs make up over 10% of the jobs in rural areas compared to only 3% in urban areas; and the goods-producing sector contains almost 29% of total rural jobs, compared to 21% of urban jobs. This economic specialization has made many rural economies particularly vulnerable to broader structural changes taking place in the national and international economies.

The natural resource-based industrial sector, especially agriculture, has experienced tremendous productivity gains throughout the 20th century. Technological advances and capital investments in farming have contributed to a greater diversity as well as to quality improvements in our food and fiber system--with a reduced number of workers.

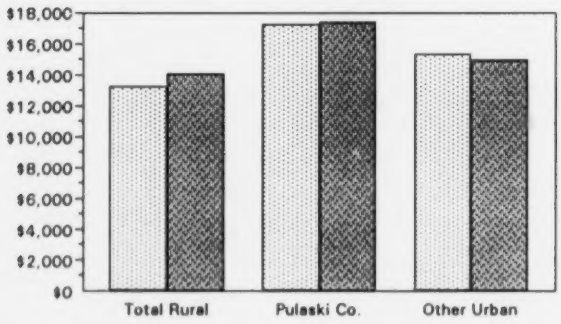
In the manufacturing sector, automation (including computerization) has also meant that increasingly fewer workers are required to produce the same goods. At the same time, rural workers in the U.S. increasingly find themselves competing with foreign workers for the more routine production manufacturing jobs.

As a result of these trends, rural areas, including many in Arkansas, have seen their traditional economic base eroding. During the 1980s, all three rural regions in Arkansas experienced significant declines in natural resource-based jobs. The greatest losses, however, occurred in the Delta--a loss of more than 8,500 jobs. Moreover, the Delta was the only region in Arkansas that did not gain any new goods-producing jobs during the last decade. The Highlands region, in contrast, lost over 6,000 resource-based jobs but was remarkably successful in

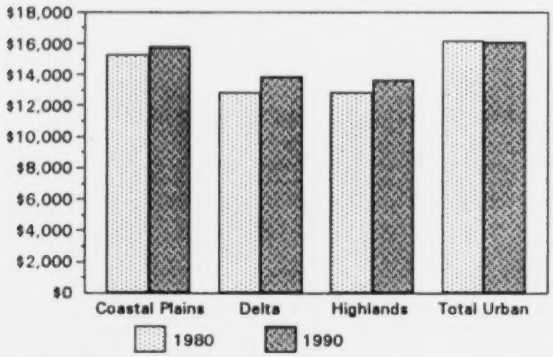
Change in Jobs by Major Industry Sector, 1980 to 1990

County Types	Total	Natural Resource-Based	Goods-Producing	Transportation & Trade	Service-Producing	Government
Rural:						
Highlands	67,622	-6,398	17,684	25,534	26,239	4,563
Coastal Plains	8,576	-1,886	4,098	2,172	3,654	538
Delta	2,623	-8,534	-6	3,329	6,704	1,130
Total Rural	78,822	-16,818	21,776	31,035	36,597	6,232
Urban:						
Pulaski Co.	47,720	229	-3,419	14,421	33,546	2,943
Other Urban	56,003	-2,782	12,414	16,003	25,850	4,518
Total Urban	103,723	-2,553	8,995	30,424	59,396	7,461
State Total	182,545	-19,371	30,771	61,459	95,993	13,693

Earnings Per Job, 1980 and 1990
Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



Rural Regions of Arkansas



Constant Dollars (1982-84 = 100)

Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

replacing those jobs with more than 17,000 new jobs in manufacturing, 25,500 new ones in transportation and trade, and more than 26,000 jobs in the service sector.

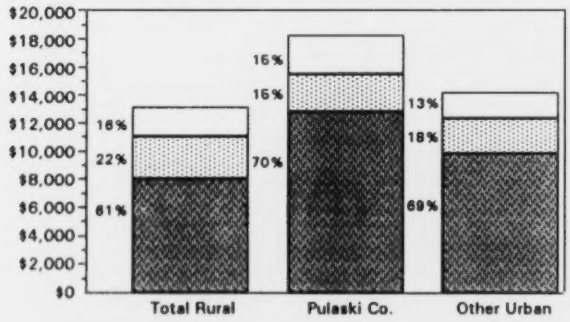
For the most part, these new jobs pay about the same as the lost jobs. Earnings per job in rural areas increased by $840 between 1980 and 1990 (in constant dollars). Interestingly, despite their more rapid job growth, urban areas fared worse with an average increase of only $122 per job in Pulaski County and a decline of $122 in the other urban counties.

Among the three rural regions, the slow-growing Delta counties had the largest increase in earnings per job ($1,079) while the rapidly growing Highland counties increased their earnings per job by $842, and the Coastal Plains counties increased by only $530.

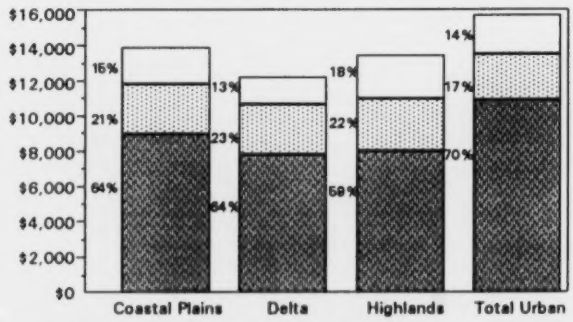
Economy

Sources of Personal Income, 1990

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



Rural Regions of Arkansas



Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

Levels and Sources of Income in Rural Arkansas Counties

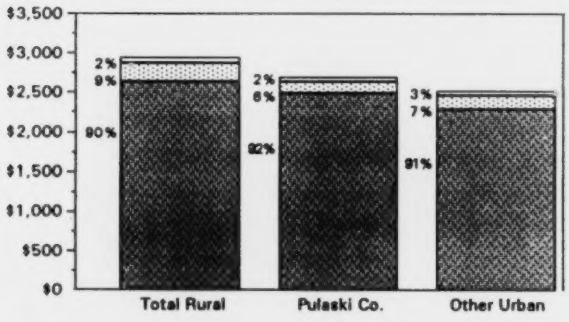
In large part because of their job base, rural areas throughout the U.S. tend to have lower per capita incomes than urban areas. In addition, because of their older and poorer populations, rural areas generally derive less of their total personal income from earnings and more from transfer payments.

In Arkansas, these differences are most obvious when we compare Pulaski County with the rural areas of the state. Per capita income in 1990 was 38% higher than in the rural counties as a whole and 49% higher than per capita income in the Delta. The income gap between the rural counties and the other urban counties is much smaller--in absolute terms, only $1,000. These rural/urban disparities in per capita incomes did not change significantly during the 1980s.

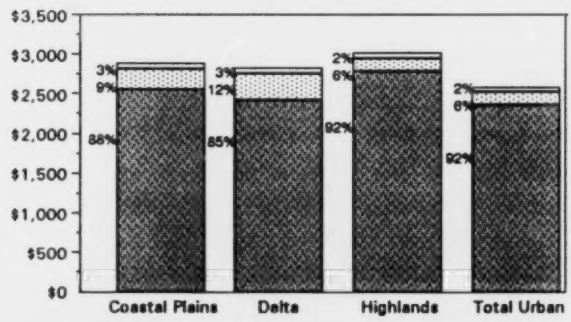
Rural Arkansans earn a notably smaller portion of their incomes from their jobs than do their urban counter-

Sources of Transfer Payments, 1990

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



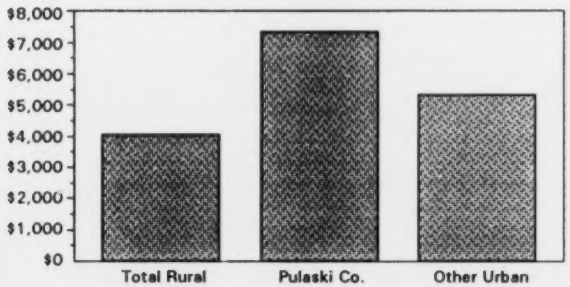
Rural Regions of Arkansas



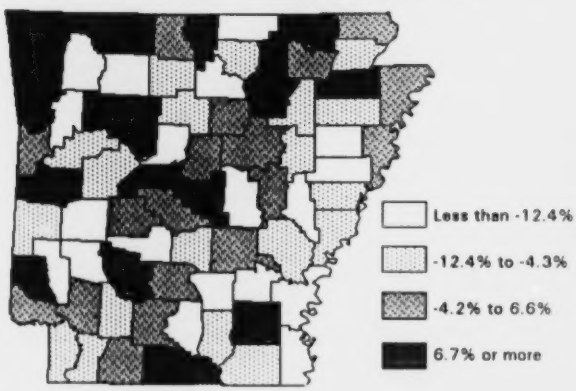
Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

Retail Sales Per Capita, 1987
Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



Change in Retail Sales, 1982 to 1987



Constant dollars (1982 - 84 = 100)

Census of Retail Trade - Geographic Area Series, U.S. Bureau of the Census

parts. They also derive a larger share of their income from dividends, interest and rent. In the rural Highlands, earnings (wages and salaries plus proprietors' incomes) constitute less than 60% of total personal income, while dividends, interest and rent combine to make up another 18%, compared to more than 70% from earnings and only 15% from dividends, interest and rent in Pulaski County.

Also consistent with national rural/urban differences, rural Arkansans rely more on transfer payments than do urban Arkansans. Despite conventional stereotypes of transfer payments as welfare relief, the vast majority of transfer incomes (between 85% and 92%) fall into the category of retirement pensions, social security and medical payments, not into the income maintenance category. Even in the Delta, where income maintenance payments are the highest ($346 per capita in 1990), they constitute less than 3% of total personal incomes.

Growth in Retail Sales

Another important measure of economic performance is growth in retail sales. Throughout the nation, many rural communities are losing retail and service sales to metropolitan areas. Again, we find the same is true in Arkansas. Per capita retail sales (in constant dollars) in rural Arkansas counties declined an average of 22% from 1977 to 1987. From 1982 to 1987, 41 counties had declining per capita retail sales. The average per capita retail sales of urban counties in 1987 was $6,113, compared to $4,057 for rural counties.

Economy

Shopping malls and the large "discount" stores operated by mass merchandisers have attracted consumers from large distances. Often other factors have contributed to the decline in retail sales, including failure to keep abreast of changing demands for goods and services.

Some rural communities have succeeded in maintaining a strong retail sector. Sharp County, for example, reversed the typical rural trend in retail sales, moving from a per capita decline of 45% from 1977 to 1982 to an increase of 25% in the period from 1982 to 1987.

Transportation

Arkansas' low population density requires a high per capita expenditure on highways. In 1988/89 Arkansas ranked thirty-second in the nation in per capita highway spending with each Arkansan paying approximately $15.69 out of every $1,000 of personal income for highways. As a percentage of total state and local general spending, Arkansas ranked twenty-fifth nationally in highway spending.

There are 82,684 miles of roads, streets and highways in Arkansas of which 77,177 are public roads. Sixty-four percent of the public roads are maintained by counties, 21% by the state and only 2% by the federal government. In sparsely populated rural areas, good roads are needed not only to obtain raw materials and transport commodities to market, but also for the many Arkansans who travel a great distance to and from work. Nineteen percent of Arkansas workers travel outside their county of residence to their job. Twenty-two percent of workers spend 30 or more minutes to get to work, and 4% spend 60 or more minutes to get to work. Without access to public transportation, good roads are vital for these rural residents.

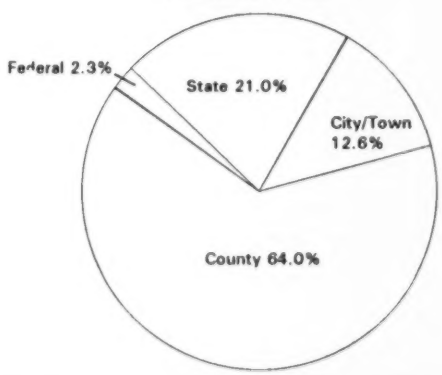
Construction

Urban areas account for more than 70% of the new construction value in the state. In 1988 as much as 70% of residential construction and 72% of non-residential construction occurred in urban areas. The state total for construction permit value was over $600 million in 1989. More money was spent in residential construction than in non-residential contruction.

Arkansas Road Mileage 1992

Government	Miles
State	16,228
County	49,429
Federal	1,760
City/Town	9,760
Public	77,177
Non-public	5,507
Total	82,684

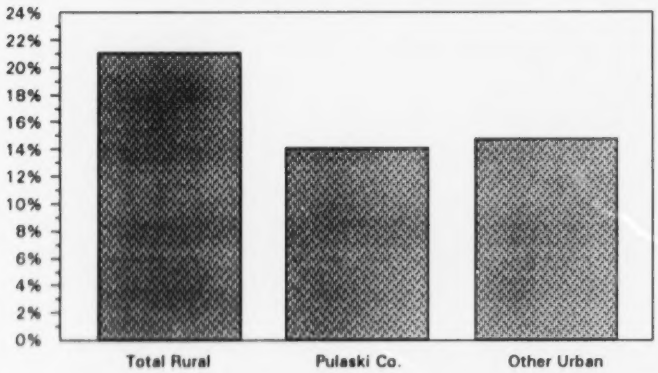
Government Responsible for Arkansas Public Roads



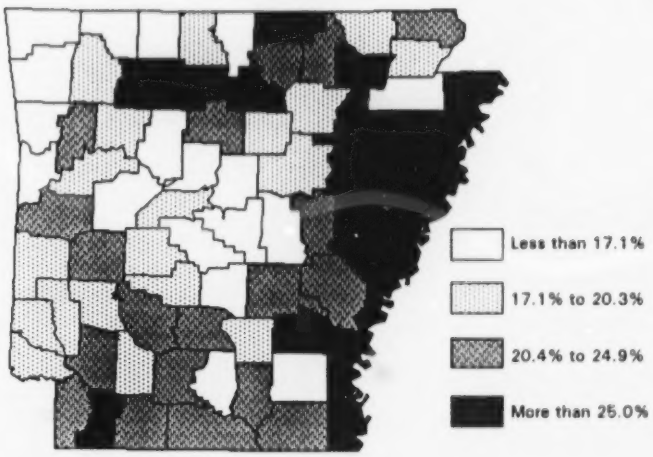
Poverty

Percentage of Persons Below Poverty Level, 1989

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



County Distribution



U.S. Bureau of the Census

The poverty rate of rural Arkansas is 66% higher than the U.S. average (21.1% vs. 14.2%). On the other hand, Arkansas' urban poverty rate approximates that of the nation (14.6% vs. 14.2%).

The poverty rate varies greatly among rural areas and is the highest in the Delta, where the poverty rate of 27% is nearly twice the national average. The three Delta counties of Lee, Phillips and Chicot have the highest poverty rates in the state (47%, 43% and 40%, respectively).

The map showing percentage of persons in poverty in 1989 dramatically illustrates the concentration of poverty in two regions of the state: the Mississippi Delta has by far the largest concentration, followed by the most rural counties of northwest Arkansas. Economic development during the 1980s has reduced some of the rural poverty of northwest Arkansas. But in the Delta, conditions of poverty persist, as this region continues to adjust to the dramatic changes that have occurred in the agriculture sector since World War II.

Poverty

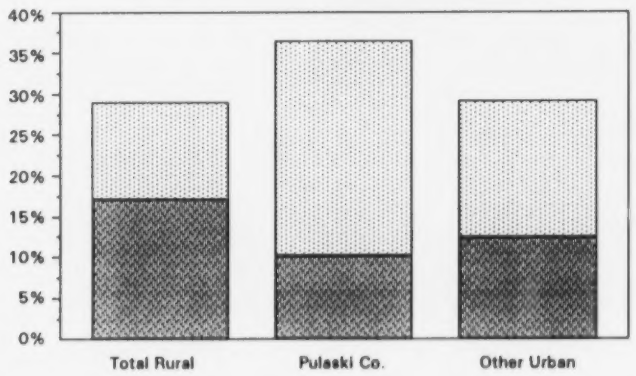
Income Distribution

When compared to the urban areas of Arkansas, rural areas have a higher percentage of families that have an annual income of less than $10,000 and a lower percentage of families that have incomes above $50,000. These differences are even more striking when rural areas are compared to Pulaski County alone. When rural Arkansas is considered on a regional basis, the Delta displays the greatest inequality in income distribution.

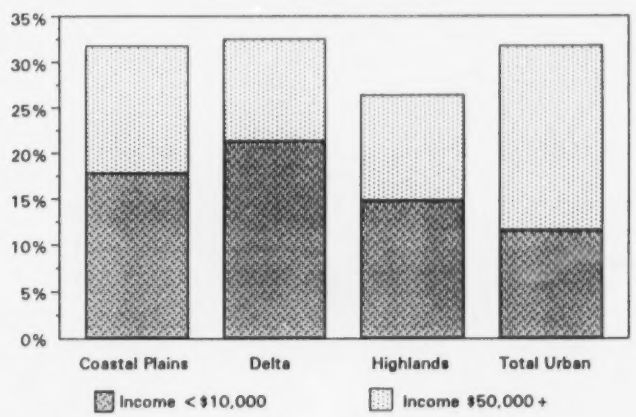
This situation is, in large part, the result of the dramatic transformation that has occurred in the economy of Arkansas, especially in that of eastern Arkansas. Agriculture has undergone a transformation from a relatively prosperous, labor-intensive activity to a highly mechanized, high-technology activity. This transformation has displaced thousands of farm laborers, most of them African-American, in a very short time. These laborers have had to leave or depend upon transfer payments.

Percentage of Families
at Income Extremes, 1989

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



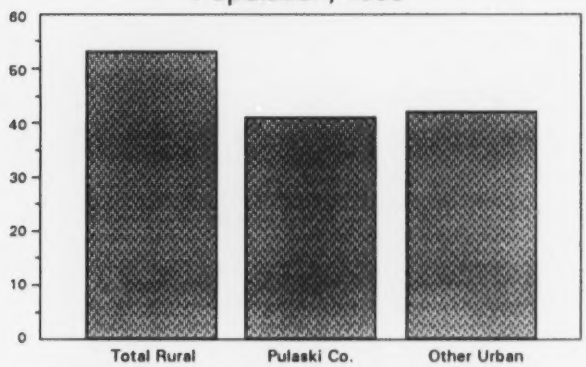
Rural Regions of Arkansas



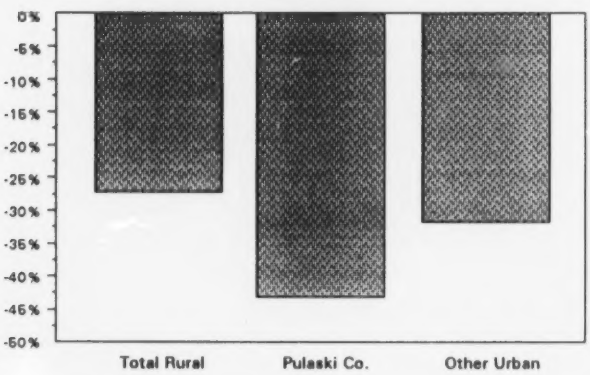
U.S. Bureau of the Census

Poverty

AFDC Recipients Per 1,000 Population, 1990



Change in AFDC Grants Per Capita, 1980 to 1990



Constant dollars (1982 - 1984 = 100)

The number of recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) per 1,000 population is much higher in Arkansas than for the U.S. Clearly, the state has many children living in poor households. As shown in the top chart, the greatest number of recipients per 1,000 population is found in rural parts of the state. Pulaski County and the other urban counties are approximately equal in the AFDC recipient rate.

In terms of change, the number of AFDC recipients per capita has been dropping statewide, as shown in the bottom chart. This change may be a consequence of improved economic conditions during the 1980s, cutbacks in funding, and/or specific efforts by the state to move welfare mothers into the workforce whenever possible. Whatever the source of the change, the chart at left indicates that the rural areas of the state have experienced a smaller decline than either Pulaski County or the other urban areas.

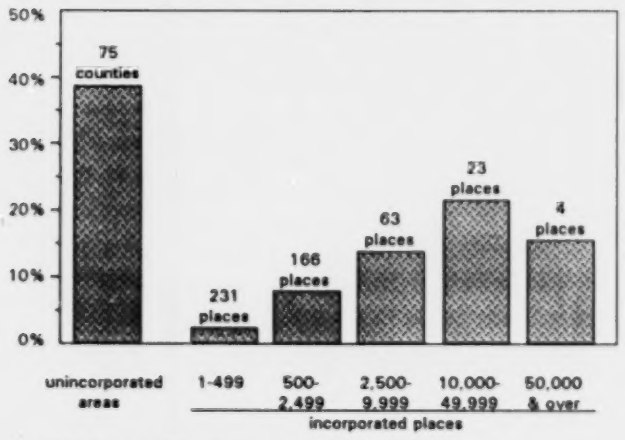
Local Government

Arkansas is an unusually rural and small-town state, with 75 county governments, 322 school districts and 487 incorporated towns and cities as of 1990, most of which are very small. Nearly 39% of the population lives in the unincorporated areas and is dependent upon county government for all basic governmental services. Another 24% of the population resides in the 460 towns and cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants.

The remaining 37% of Arkansans live in the 27 places with a population of more than 10,000. A total of 15.6% live in the four places with 50,000 or more inhabitants (Little Rock, Fort Smith, North Little Rock and Pine Bluff).

The large number of persons living in unincorporated areas and in small towns places an unusually heavy burden of providing basic services upon local governments. By necessity, these local goverment offices are usually managed by amateurs, with very limited financial and institutional resources. However, this situation provides extensive opportunity for involvement in local affairs.

Percentage of Arkansas Population by Type and Size of Place, 1990



U.S. Bureau of the Census

During the 1980s many local governments were put (and still are) in financial straits. Federal and state policies are transferring more of the burden of paying for public services to local governments. At the same time many rural areas in Arkansas have a declining tax base.

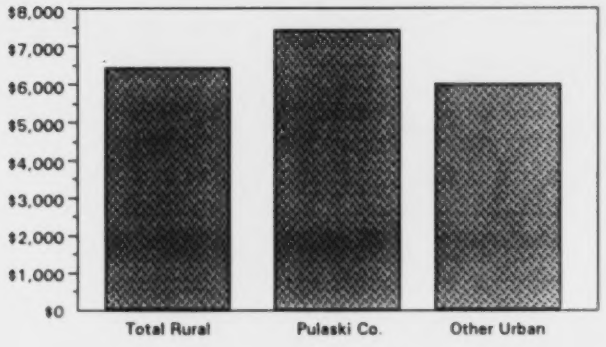
The federal revenue sharing program was abolished September 1, 1987, reducing federal funding for local public services. Additional responsibilities that are being passed to local governments include enforcement and collection of child support payments, new regulations for disposing of solid waste and responsibility for meeting new jail standards and providing expanded incarceration facilities.

Property tax is the single largest local revenue source of county governments. The ability to raise revenue from this source varies greatly among counties. Using per capita assessed value of property as an indicator of the potential to raise property tax revenue, we find that differences exist among and within regions. Of the rural regions, the Coastal Plains has the highest assessed value per capita while the Delta counties have the lowest. The Delta has considerably lower per capita assessed values than other rural and urban areas. However, the greatest variation in per capita assessed value is among counties, ranging from $3,873 to $10,369 (1991 figures).

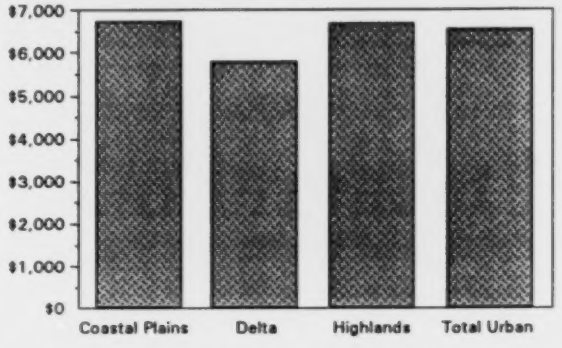
Local Government

Local Property Assessment Per Capita, 1991

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas

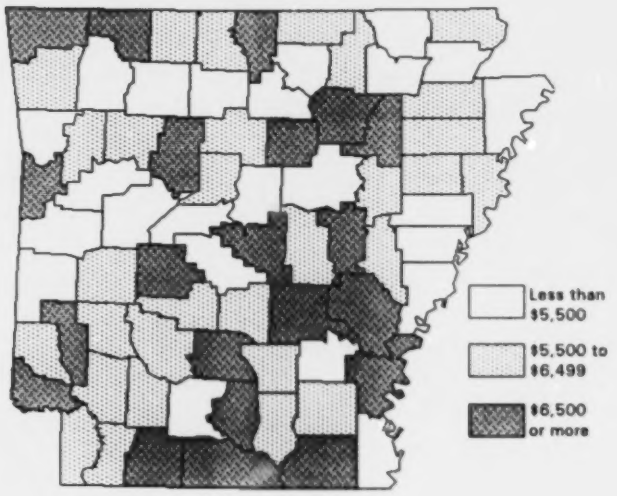


Rural Regions of Arkansas



Note: Per capita calculations used 1990 population.

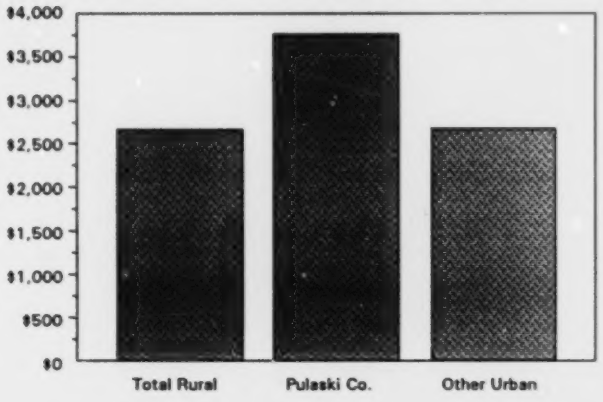
County Distribution



While the potential to raise property tax revenue varies greatly among counties, Arkansas raises less per capita and per $1,000 of personal income from property tax income than most states. In 1986 Arkansas ranked 46th in total property tax revenue per $1,000 of personal income and 47th in per capita dollars raised from the property tax. The trend is to raise revenue from other sources. Many counties have passed a 1% sales tax to raise revenue to fund ongoing and mandated public services. In some counties the sales tax has replaced the property tax as the single largest source of local revenue. In 1988 the sales tax generated about 16% of local county revenue compared to 36% generated by the property tax. As of October 1992, 58 of the 75 counties had a 1% sales tax.

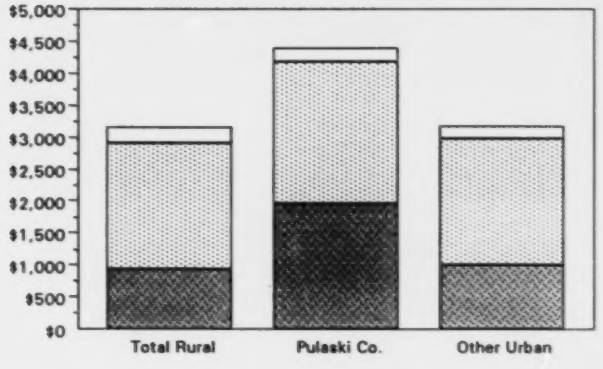
Education

Expenditures Per Student, 1990/91

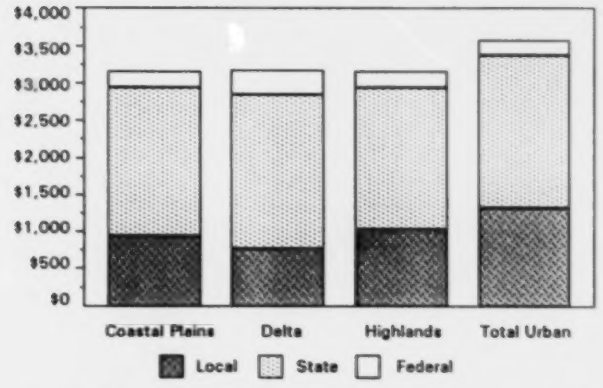


Receipts Per Student, by Source, 1990/91

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



Rural Regions of Arkansas



Note: Number of students is determined by the average daily attendance.

Arkansas Department of Education

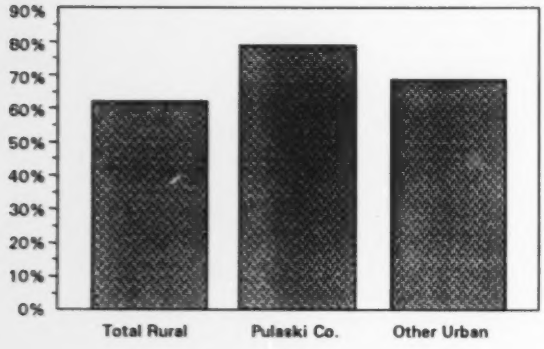
A skilled, knowledgeable and versatile work force is essential in today's international economy. Much of the employment growth in recent years has been in fields that require college degrees, and even relatively low-paying jobs require basic literacy skills. Thus, improving the educational system has become increasingly important to Arkansas. Arkansas ranks 46th in the nation in current expenditures per pupil for public elementary and secondary schools, having moved up from 49th only two years ago. Still, like other rural states, Arkansas allocates a very large proportion of its state and local expenditures to education.

Expenditures per student are substantially higher in Pulaski County ($3,754) than in the other urban and rural areas of the state, where expenditures range roughly from $2,300 to $3,100. Receipts for public education come from local, state and federal sources with the state contributing the most. This is especially true in rural areas. The relative distribution of these sources of income does not vary much on a per-student basis, except that the Delta receives somewhat more from the state and the federal government and somewhat less from local sources, and Pulaski County contributes nearly twice as much from local sources ($1,960) as do the rural areas ($940). The rural Highlands receive the least from state sources ($1,895).

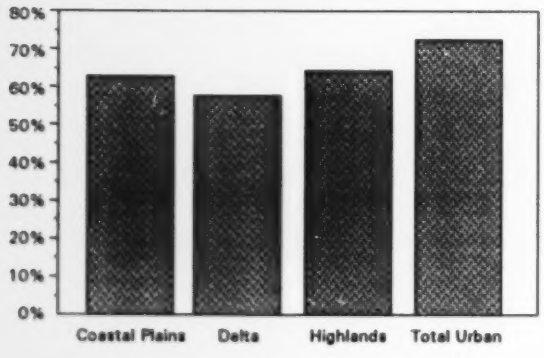
Education

Persons 25 and Older Having Completed High School, 1990

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



Rural Regions of Arkansas



U.S. Bureau of the Census

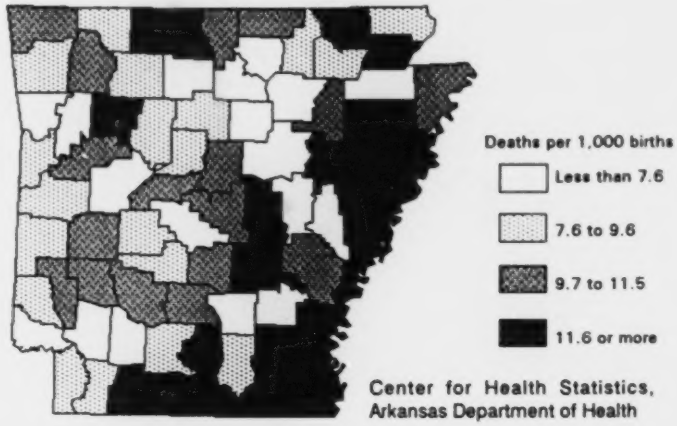
Even though improvements are being made, educational attainment levels in Arkansas are still relatively low. For the state as a whole in 1990, about 66% of the population aged 25 and over had completed high school. High school completion rates range from 39% and 44% in Franklin and Lee counties to 73% and 79% in Washington and Pulaski counties. Generally, educational levels are low the Delta, where only about 58% of the population had received a high school diploma in 1990.

The relatively low proportions of adults who have completed high school in Arkansas, especially in rural areas, result to a significant extent from selective out-migration. The state as a whole, and especially the rural areas of the state, lose disproportionate numbers of young people, particularly the more highly educated young people who migrate to urban areas.

Health

Good health is essential for a person to be a productive citizen. Poor health is both a cause and an effect of low income. Therefore, health is critical to discussions on economic development.

Infant Mortality, Five-Year Rate, 1986 to 1990

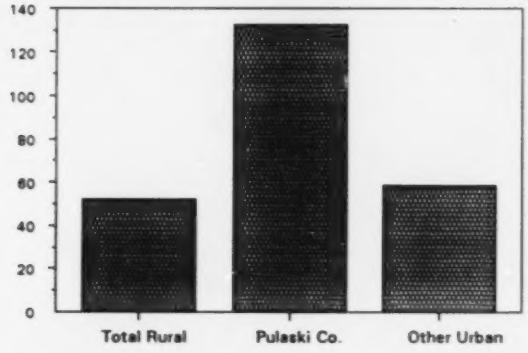


Center for Health Statistics, Arkansas Department of Health

The infant mortality rate is a reflection of the health status of a population. The 1989 infant mortality rate for the nation was 9.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rates for the four regions of Arkansas range from a low of 9.0 infant deaths (per 1000 live births) in the Highlands to a high rate of 11.6 in the Delta. The Coastal Plains and Total Urban areas fall in between at 10.6 and 10.5, respectively. As can be seen in the accompanying map, this general pattern is clearly evident when individual county data are considered.

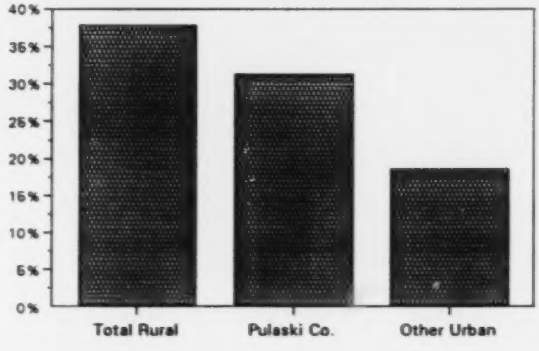
Access to health care, measured by the number of primary care physicians, is better in urban areas, particularly in Pulaski County. There are 133 primary care physicians for every 100,000 people in Pulaski County as compared to an average of 52 in rural areas. However, there has been a significant increase in the number of primary care physicians in rural areas since 1980. The number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population has increased 37%, from 38 to 52.

Primary Care Physicians
Per 100,000 Population, 1989



Arkansas Department of Health

Change in Primary Care Physicians
Per 100,000 Population, 1980 to 1989



Arkansas Department of Health

Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1: Population 26

Appendix Table 2: Employment 28

Appendix Table 3: Employment Change 30

Appendix Table 4: Income 32

Appendix Table 5: Job Earnings and Retail Sales 34

Appendix Table 6: Poverty 36

Appendix Table 7: Local Government and Education 38

Appendix Table 8: Health 40

Note: Data sources and special comments are presented with the figures and graphs in the text.

APPENDIX TABLE 1. POPULATION

County	Population 1980	Population 1990	Population Change, 1980-1990 Total	Migration	Natural Increase	Population by Age, 1990 <20	20-64	65+
			%					
Arkansas	24,175	21,653	-10.4	-12.8	2.4	30.0	53.3	16.7
Ashley	26,538	24,319	-8.4	-12.8	4.4	31.3	54.1	14.6
Baxter	27,409	31,186	13.8	19.3	-5.5	21.3	49.5	29.2
Benton	78,115	97,499	24.8	20.5	4.3	27.5	54.6	17.9
Boone	26,067	28,297	8.6	5.5	3.0	27.7	55.0	17.2
Bradley	13,803	11,793	-14.6	-14.0	-0.5	28.6	52.5	18.9
Calhoun	6,079	5,826	-4.2	-4.3	0.1	29.5	54.0	16.5
Carroll	16,203	18,654	15.1	13.8	1.4	26.6	55.2	18.2
Chicot	17,793	15,713	-11.7	-17.5	5.8	35.7	48.1	16.2
Clark	23,326	21,437	-8.1	-10.5	2.4	28.8	54.5	16.7
Clay	20,616	18,107	-12.2	-10.2	-1.9	25.6	53.7	20.7
Cleburne	16,909	19,411	14.8	16.6	-1.8	23.8	55.3	20.9
Cleveland	7,868	7,781	-1.1	-2.5	1.4	29.2	55.8	14.9
Columbia	26,644	25,691	-3.6	-6.8	3.2	30.1	53.0	16.8
Conway	19,505	19,151	-1.8	-5.5	3.6	30.1	53.5	16.4
Craighead	63,239	68,956	9.0	3.5	5.6	29.1	58.8	12.1
Crawford	36,892	42,493	15.2	8.6	6.6	31.9	56.2	12.0
Crittenden	49,499	49,939	0.9	-9.1	10.0	35.1	54.3	10.6
Cross	20,434	19,225	-5.9	-12.5	6.6	33.3	52.8	13.9
Dallas	10,515	9,614	-8.6	-9.8	1.3	29.3	52.4	18.3
Desha	19,760	16,798	-15.0	-22.0	7.0	34.8	50.4	14.8
Drew	17,910	17,369	-3.0	-8.5	5.5	31.9	54.6	13.5
Faulkner	46,192	60,006	29.9	22.3	7.6	31.2	58.1	10.7
Franklin	14,705	14,897	1.3	-1.4	2.7	29.5	53.7	16.8
Fulton	9,975	10,037	0.6	2.0	-1.4	26.2	52.7	21.2
Garland	70,531	73,397	4.1	4.6	-0.6	24.1	53.8	22.1
Grant	13,008	13,948	7.2	4.0	3.2	29.7	57.5	12.8
Greene	30,744	31,804	3.4	0.6	2.8	28.2	56.3	15.5
Hempstead	23,635	21,621	-8.5	-11.3	2.8	30.4	53.0	16.7
Hot Spring	26,819	26,115	-2.6	-5.0	2.4	28.8	54.6	16.6
Howard	13,459	13,569	0.8	-3.0	3.8	30.4	52.4	17.2
Independence	30,147	31,192	3.5	-0.6	4.1	29.2	56.1	14.7
Izard	10,768	11,364	5.5	9.2	-3.6	23.8	50.4	25.9
Jackson	21,646	18,944	-12.5	-13.5	1.0	28.2	54.1	17.7
Jefferson	90,718	85,487	-5.8	-12.4	6.6	32.2	54.4	13.5
Johnson	17,423	18,221	4.6	2.8	1.7	27.8	54.9	17.4
Lafayette	10,213	9,643	-5.6	-6.6	1.0	30.8	51.5	17.7
Lawrence	18,447	17,457	-5.4	-6.8	1.5	28.2	53.2	18.7
Lee	15,539	13,053	-16.0	-22.3	6.3	37.0	47.3	15.7
Lincoln	13,369	13,690	2.4	-2.0	4.4	25.9	62.1	12.1
Little River	13,952	13,966	0.1	-4.1	4.2	31.2	54.8	14.1
Logan	20,144	20,557	2.1	-0.2	2.2	30.0	53.0	17.0
Lonoke	34,518	39,268	13.8	7.7	6.1	32.3	56.0	11.6
Madison	11,373	11,618	2.2	-1.4	3.6	29.5	54.1	16.4

continued

Appendix Table 1. continued.

County	Population 1980	Population 1990	Population Change, 1980-1990 Total	Migration	Natural Increase	Population by Age, 1990 <20	20-64	65+
						%		
Marion	11,334	12,001	5.9	6.2	-0.3	24.0	53.2	22.8
Miller	37,766	38,467	1.9	-4.0	5.8	31.5	54.5	14.0
Mississippi	59,517	57,525	-3.3	-13.9	10.5	34.4	53.9	11.7
Monroe	14,052	11,333	-19.3	-22.6	3.3	32.3	49.7	18.0
Montgomery	7,771	7,841	0.9	2.5	-1.6	25.7	54.4	19.9
Nevada	11,097	10,101	-9.0	-9.1	0.1	30.2	51.5	18.3
Newton	7,756	7,666	-1.2	-6.2	5.0	30.3	54.7	15.1
Ouachita	30,541	30,574	0.1	-4.3	4.4	29.5	54.0	16.5
Perry	7,266	7,969	9.7	7.1	2.6	28.4	55.4	16.2
Phillips	34,772	28,838	-17.1	-25.0	7.9	37.3	47.6	15.1
Pike	10,373	10,086	-2.8	-4.5	1.8	28.8	52.9	18.3
Poinsett	27,032	24,664	-8.8	-12.4	3.7	29.5	55.2	15.3
Polk	17,007	17,347	2.0	0.4	1.6	28.4	52.3	19.3
Pope	38,964	45,883	17.8	10.4	7.4	30.4	57.2	12.4
Prairie	10,140	9,518	-6.1	-8.2	2.1	28.6	54.9	16.6
Pulaski	340,597	349,660	2.7	-6.9	9.5	29.0	59.5	11.5
Randolph	16,834	16,558	-1.6	-3.2	1.6	28.3	54.5	17.2
St. Francis	30,858	28,497	-7.7	-16.0	8.4	36.1	50.4	13.4
Saline	53,156	64,183	20.7	14.0	6.7	30.1	58.8	11.1
Scott	9,685	10,205	5.4	4.6	0.8	28.4	54.8	16.8
Searcy	8,847	7,841	-11.4	-11.2	-0.2	26.7	53.5	19.8
Sebastian	95,172	99,590	4.6	-1.8	6.4	28.9	57.0	14.0
Sevier	14,060	13,637	-3.0	-4.4	1.4	29.0	54.5	16.4
Sharp	14,607	14,109	-3.4	-0.4	-3.0	24.0	48.8	27.2
Stone	9,022	9,775	8.3	7.3	1.1	26.3	56.3	17.4
Union	48,573	46,719	-3.8	-7.7	3.9	30.0	53.4	16.6
Van Buren	13,357	14,008	4.9	6.0	-1.1	24.9	51.4	23.7
Washington	100,494	113,409	12.9	5.0	7.9	29.2	59.5	11.3
White	50,835	54,676	7.6	3.0	4.6	29.8	55.6	14.7
Woodruff	11,222	9,520	-15.2	-17.0	1.8	31.8	50.5	17.7
Yell	17,026	17,759	4.3	2.4	1.9	28.5	55.1	16.4
Rural:								
Coastal Plains	236,853	225,403	-4.8	-8.1	3.2	30.3	53.5	16.2
Delta	434,908	407,838	-6.2	-11.7	5.4	31.7	53.7	14.6
Highlands	729,592	774,982	6.2	4.3	1.9	27.5	54.2	18.3
Total Rural	1,401,353	1,408,223	0.5	-2.7	3.2	29.2	54.0	16.9
Urban:								
Pulaski Co.	340,597	349,660	2.7	-6.9	9.5	29.0	59.5	11.5
Other Urban	544,407	592,842	8.9	1.8	7.1	30.9	56.9	12.2
Total Urban	885,004	942,502	6.5	-1.6	8.1	30.2	57.9	11.9
State Total	2,286,357	2,350,725	2.8	-2.3	5.1	29.6	55.5	14.9

APPENDIX TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT

County	Total Employed 1990	Percent Employed by Major Industry Sector, 1990					
		Natural Resource-Based	Goods-Producing	Transportation	Trade	Service-Producing	Government
Arkansas	12,361	12.4	26.8	7.4	20.1	22.5	10.8
Ashley	11,489	6.3	47.5	2.6	13.7	19.0	11.0
Baxter	14,140	4.6	30.9	2.7	20.1	32.9	8.9
Benton	56,448	6.0	32.3	6.3	24.8	23.6	7.0
Boone	17,108	8.2	25.2	5.2	24.7	20.5	16.3
Bradley	5,280	9.2	36.4	2.8	15.5	17.9	18.2
Calhoun	4,591	5.0	63.2	4.5	4.9	7.6	14.9
Carroll	10,856	13.1	31.8	3.2	17.5	25.4	9.1
Chicot	5,848	18.4	21.3	3.3	18.0	19.7	19.2
Clark	10,288	6.4	21.2	5.1	20.3	26.9	20.0
Clay	8,734	16.1	35.4	4.3	17.9	15.4	10.8
Cleburne	8,001	10.2	29.6	3.7	18.3	28.1	10.1
Cleveland	1,791	19.2	22.4	11.1	11.4	16.0	19.9
Columbia	13,044	13.1	28.7	5.0	17.6	21.0	14.7
Conway	8,471	11.5	31.5	3.4	18.2	22.9	12.5
Craighead	39,040	4.7	24.7	4.8	21.3	30.8	13.7
Crawford	16,443	7.3	31.6	9.6	19.0	22.7	9.8
Crittenden	18,472	7.0	18.5	7.1	24.7	29.2	13.5
Cross	7,903	14.2	26.0	5.8	20.4	17.9	15.7
Dallas	4,293	4.1	40.6	4.5	18.2	20.6	12.1
Desha	7,388	15.3	21.5	5.5	20.6	20.6	16.4
Drew	7,830	8.4	34.6	2.7	16.1	17.5	20.8
Faulkner	27,802	5.2	30.2	2.7	18.4	26.2	17.2
Franklin	5,628	17.8	22.9	6.1	14.2	19.1	20.0
Fulton	3,566	24.8	20.7	4.6	13.5	21.4	15.0
Garland	36,487	3.5	17.6	3.2	23.0	42.2	10.6
Grant	4,623	6.3	37.6	6.8	16.4	16.4	16.6
Greene	15,315	8.5	37.6	2.3	19.1	23.0	9.5
Hempstead	10,206	13.9	30.8	4.5	15.9	21.3	13.7
Hot Spring	9,543	6.3	30.4	9.9	15.2	21.9	16.3
Howard	9,050	9.9	49.9	4.7	12.2	14.9	8.4
Independence	17,800	7.6	32.2	10.5	16.3	23.9	9.5
Izard	4,928	15.9	23.9	10.7	11.2	24.6	13.6
Jackson	8,661	11.8	22.5	6.3	20.0	27.9	11.5
Jefferson	42,773	3.4	21.3	6.9	20.0	28.7	19.7
Johnson	7,353	10.8	37.1	1.4	17.8	18.8	14.1
Lafayette	3,153	22.4	24.3	7.6	11.4	17.0	17.3
Lawrence	7,660	15.2	26.6	5.8	17.5	20.4	14.6
Lee	3,955	27.2	14.8	2.9	14.3	19.8	21.1
Lincoln	3,823	19.7	21.5	3.9	11.0	15.4	28.5
Little River	7,308	6.9	54.0	5.7	10.6	11.4	11.5
Logan	8,427	15.4	30.8	3.2	14.9	19.0	16.6
Lonoke	12,580	15.0	25.4	3.4	19.2	23.0	14.0
Madison	4,471	30.7	25.3	3.2	11.1	17.3	12.3

continued

Appendix Table 2. continued.

County	Total Employed 1990	Percent Employed by Major Industry Sector, 1990					
		Natural Resource-Based	Goods-Producing	Transportation	Trade	Service-Producing	Government
Marion	4,275	14.2	32.8	2.4	12.5	23.8	14.3
Miller	16,014	5.0	22.4	5.1	22.1	34.0	11.4
Mississippi	27,972	8.7	29.6	2.7	16.6	16.0	26.4
Monroe	4,690	16.5	20.8	2.8	23.9	22.4	13.7
Montgomery	2,610	21.2	22.4	2.1	12.4	23.3	18.5
Nevada	3,627	16.3	24.9	7.8	13.2	18.6	19.2
Newton	2,135	26.7	16.6	3.1	9.6	22.3	21.7
Ouachita	12,100	6.3	28.8	5.3	21.0	22.3	16.2
Perry	2,084	22.9	18.4	6.7	9.0	20.6	22.3
Phillips	11,303	11.5	18.9	4.3	20.3	26.5	18.5
Pike	4,059	14.4	28.1	6.8	17.9	16.3	16.6
Poinsett	9,909	15.8	30.1	4.4	18.3	17.8	13.6
Polk	7,581	12.9	31.0	5.5	16.1	21.3	13.3
Pope	24,859	6.7	26.9	9.6	18.9	26.0	11.9
Prairie	3,532	25.7	17.2	5.4	19.0	19.1	13.6
Pulaski	253,732	1.0	13.9	6.7	22.8	36.8	18.9
Randolph	7,027	14.0	38.2	3.0	16.0	17.4	11.4
St. Francis	11,506	9.6	20.3	4.8	21.1	24.9	19.3
Saline	16,493	4.1	23.4	3.5	22.8	24.8	21.4
Scott	4,164	19.5	33.9	3.8	15.7	15.7	11.4
Searcy	3,170	27.5	24.7	2.5	14.5	17.3	13.5
Sebastian	73,979	3.5	33.0	5.4	19.1	30.9	8.1
Sevier	6,221	11.9	33.9	5.0	16.8	20.4	12.0
Sharp	4,755	12.9	9.7	5.7	18.3	36.1	17.4
Stone	4,218	14.9	22.3	2.3	17.1	29.5	13.8
Union	25,949	11.7	29.2	6.1	16.9	25.8	10.4
Van Buren	4,965	13.6	18.8	5.3	16.6	33.6	12.1
Washington	69,991	5.6	24.5	8.2	20.2	24.3	17.2
White	24,010	8.5	24.7	6.3	21.7	25.8	12.8
Woodruff	3,892	19.2	23.3	4.5	22.5	15.0	15.4
Yell	8,544	14.2	41.4	5.8	10.7	13.9	14.0
Rural:							
Coastal Plains	106,368	10.5	34.7	5.0	15.5	20.2	14.1
Delta	185,832	11.4	26.0	4.4	19.4	22.6	16.3
Highlands	363,818	9.7	28.6	5.5	19.0	25.1	12.0
Total Rural	656,018	10.3	28.9	5.1	18.6	23.6	13.6
Urban:							
Pulaski Co.	253,732	1.0	13.9	6.7	22.8	36.8	18.9
Other Urban	294,547	5.2	26.6	6.2	20.2	27.5	14.4
Total Urban	548,279	3.2	20.7	6.4	21.4	31.8	16.5
State Total	1,204,297	7.1	25.1	5.7	19.8	27.3	14.9

APPENDIX TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

County	1980-90 % Change Total Employment	Percentage Point Change in Industry Sector Share, 1980-1990					
		Natural Resource-Based	Goods-Producing	Transportation	Trade	Service-Producing	Government
Arkansas	-2.8	-4.4	-1.5	2.7	2.0	2.2	-1.0
Ashley	9.0	-2.8	2.2	-0.7	-0.4	1.5	0.2
Baxter	26.7	-1.9	-6.2	0.2	2.2	10.1	-4.4
Benton	53.7	-4.3	-2.4	2.5	4.5	0.7	-1.1
Boone	30.5	-3.2	0.2	1.2	1.6	-0.4	0.7
Bradley	-4.4	-2.3	-3.3	0.7	0.3	1.7	2.9
Calhoun	76.8	-5.1	19.6	-2.6	-2.4	-2.8	-6.7
Carroll	47.1	-8.2	6.9	-0.9	0.2	3.3	-1.3
Chicot	-7.4	-4.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	3.7	-0.6
Clark	2.3	-1.5	-8.2	2.1	2.1	6.8	-1.3
Clay	11.7	-6.9	10.5	0.9	-2.0	-1.1	-1.4
Cleburne	34.5	-5.9	6.0	1.0	-1.2	3.4	-3.4
Cleveland	7.1	-4.0	-1.7	7.8	-0.2	-0.3	-1.6
Columbia	13.9	-4.0	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.7	-0.2
Conway	1.2	-1.8	-7.6	0.2	1.6	5.9	1.8
Craighead	26.8	-2.8	-2.4	0.3	0.6	6.4	-2.1
Crawford	51.0	-5.1	5.5	1.8	-1.8	1.5	-1.9
Crittenden	8.8	-4.4	1.9	2.5	-0.4	1.8	-1.4
Cross	-1.9	-6.8	-1.3	2.1	3.0	2.0	1.1
Dallas	5.8	-1.3	-2.2	-0.9	1.4	5.6	-2.6
Desha	-8.8	-4.8	-1.1	0.3	-0.9	3.7	2.8
Drew	-0.3	-4.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.3	2.1
Faulkner	44.4	-3.6	-1.4	-0.2	1.7	7.3	-3.7
Franklin	3.4	-5.0	-3.4	0.7	1.5	2.8	3.5
Fulton	5.5	-6.4	2.0	0.0	2.2	4.3	-2.1
Garland	17.6	-1.1	-4.2	-0.9	2.0	7.0	-2.8
Grant	29.4	-3.4	3.8	1.1	-1.8	2.1	-1.7
Greene	18.1	-4.7	3.3	-0.1	0.2	1.9	-0.6
Hempstead	1.8	-5.5	0.9	0.7	-0.8	5.5	-0.8
Hot Spring	4.5	-1.5	-6.8	3.5	-0.8	3.7	1.9
Howard	12.9	-4.6	2.6	1.2	-0.4	1.8	-0.6
Independence	13.9	-3.3	-5.7	5.2	0.3	2.8	0.7
Izard	32.6	-9.6	2.5	8.0	1.0	-1.2	-0.7
Jackson	-2.0	-5.0	-1.0	2.2	0.4	2.5	0.9
Jefferson	4.0	-1.6	-3.1	-3.5	1.2	5.7	1.4
Johnson	13.8	-4.7	-1.0	-0.2	4.4	1.1	0.3
Lafayette	-8.2	-2.6	0.8	1.9	-1.9	1.0	0.9
Lawrence	5.0	-5.4	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.3	-0.0
Lee	-18.6	-7.3	5.4	-0.2	0.2	1.2	0.7
Lincoln	4.0	-9.0	1.5	-1.2	-0.2	1.6	7.3
Little River	36.8	-5.6	11.9	1.7	-2.5	-1.9	-3.6
Logan	20.3	-6.2	3.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5
Lonoke	13.4	-8.0	-0.8	1.0	3.0	4.1	0.8
Madison	12.3	-9.5	5.5	1.3	0.2	3.0	-0.5

continued

Appendix Table 3. continued.

County	1980-90 % Change Total Employment	Percentage Point Change in Industry Sector Share, 1980-1990					
		Natural Resource-Based	Goods-Producing	Transportation	Trade	Service-Producing	Government
Marion	30.9	-8.2	8.8	-0.7	3.4	-4.5	1.1
Miller	17.4	-2.2	-4.6	1.3	-1.7	8.5	-1.3
Mississippi	-1.0	-3.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5
Monroe	-6.5	-6.2	2.6	-0.2	2.1	3.1	-1.3
Montgomery	6.4	-4.7	-4.1	-1.3	1.1	8.9	-0.0
Nevada	-6.6	-1.4	-4.1	3.5	-1.1	2.9	0.2
Newton	11.7	-8.2	7.0	1.3	0.3	-1.6	1.1
Ouachita	5.7	-0.2	-5.8	1.0	2.4	2.3	0.3
Perry	20.4	-8.9	1.8	1.1	-0.2	4.1	2.2
Phillips	-12.7	-2.0	-2.8	-0.7	0.8	1.7	2.9
Pike	4.0	-3.1	-2.0	0.7	2.4	0.9	1.1
Poinsett	-9.9	-4.7	-3.3	0.9	1.4	3.6	2.1
Polk	11.9	-4.5	-1.7	1.5	1.0	3.6	-0.0
Pope	41.3	-3.2	-0.2	2.7	-0.6	4.2	-2.8
Prairie	0.8	-10.7	8.7	0.8	-0.0	1.0	0.2
Pulaski	23.2	-0.1	-4.9	-0.5	0.7	7.7	-2.9
Randolph	6.2	-4.9	3.7	-0.5	-0.6	2.4	-0.1
St. Francis	-15.5	-2.6	-12.7	1.0	3.5	6.7	4.1
Saline	13.5	-1.6	-11.7	1.3	6.7	6.0	-0.7
Scott	22.4	-7.1	7.4	1.1	1.8	3.5	-6.7
Searcy	4.7	-1.5	-0.6	0.5	1.5	-1.0	1.1
Sebastian	24.8	-0.0	-2.6	0.9	-1.2	3.7	-0.8
Sevier	8.9	-4.7	4.7	0.8	0.1	-1.9	1.0
Sharp	22.7	-5.9	-0.7	1.6	-2.5	6.9	0.5
Stone	40.5	-9.9	5.1	-0.2	1.6	6.7	-3.4
Union	8.8	-0.7	-1.5	1.0	-1.1	4.1	-1.9
Van Buren	33.7	-7.4	0.7	0.1	2.8	5.1	-1.3
Washington	35.6	-3.1	2.6	2.0	-1.2	3.7	-3.9
White	25.5	-5.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	-0.8
Woodruff	-15.7	-7.2	6.5	1.7	-1.8	1.0	-0.3
Yell	26.4	-7.3	11.5	2.0	-1.9	-1.7	-2.6
Rural:							
Coastal Plains	9.0	-2.9	1.1	1.0	-0.6	2.0	-0.7
Delta	1.5	-4.8	-0.4	0.6	0.9	3.3	0.4
Highlands	23.6	-4.4	-0.6	1.4	1.6	3.1	-1.2
Total Rural	14.1	-4.3	-0.2	1.1	1.0	3.1	-0.8
Urban:							
Pulaski Co.	23.2	-0.1	-4.9	-0.5	0.7	7.7	-2.9
Other Urban	23.6	-2.4	-1.0	0.5	0.0	4.4	-1.5
Total Urban	23.4	-1.3	-2.8	0.0	0.3	5.9	-2.2
State Total	18.1	-3.2	-1.5	0.7	0.8	4.5	-1.3

APPENDIX TABLE 4. INCOME

County	Per Capita Income			Percentage of Total Personal Income by Source, 1990				
						Transfer Payments		
	1980 ($)	1990 ($)	% Change (Constant $) 1980-90	Earnings	Dividends Interest, & Rent	Retirement & Other	Income Maintenance	Unemployment Insurance
Arkansas	8,413	14,733	10.3	61.5	18.0	18.5	1.7	0.3
Ashley	7,363	14,328	22.5	71.3	9.9	16.6	1.9	0.4
Baxter	7,895	14,724	17.4	41.3	31.4	26.2	0.7	0.4
Benton	8,150	15,932	23.1	61.4	22.0	16.0	0.4	0.2
Boone	7,469	14,114	19.0	61.5	18.4	18.7	1.1	0.4
Bradley	6,863	14,030	28.7	60.5	12.5	24.3	2.1	0.6
Calhoun	5,831	9,750	5.3	63.2	10.3	23.1	2.5	1.0
Carroll	6,858	13,764	26.4	59.7	21.4	17.7	0.8	0.5
Chicot	5,234	10,290	23.8	56.1	14.0	24.1	5.4	0.5
Clark	7,319	12,939	11.3	57.1	16.2	24.9	1.5	0.4
Clay	6,211	12,813	29.9	58.9	15.3	23.4	1.9	0.5
Cleburne	6,612	12,382	17.9	52.5	22.2	23.6	1.1	0.6
Cleveland	6,744	13,340	24.5	72.7	9.1	16.5	1.3	0.4
Columbia	7,568	14,609	21.5	62.4	17.7	17.5	2.1	0.3
Conway	7,084	13,115	16.6	66.0	11.8	20.0	1.8	0.5
Craighead	7,480	13,633	14.8	69.2	13.1	16.0	1.2	0.4
Crawford	6,581	12,395	18.6	72.0	9.6	16.5	1.2	0.8
Crittenden	6,762	12,425	15.7	73.2	8.7	14.9	2.8	0.4
Cross	6,586	12,941	23.7	66.9	12.6	17.7	2.2	0.6
Dallas	7,117	12,985	14.9	61.9	12.6	23.2	2.0	0.4
Desha	6,325	12,320	22.7	63.1	12.9	20.3	3.1	0.6
Drew	6,819	12,180	12.5	67.5	11.6	18.4	1.9	0.7
Faulkner	7,819	14,295	15.1	70.8	10.1	17.9	0.7	0.5
Franklin	6,488	12,848	24.7	63.4	14.0	20.7	1.2	0.7
Fulton	5,639	9,929	10.9	51.3	19.1	26.9	2.4	0.4
Garland	8,505	15,930	17.9	48.8	27.5	22.3	1.0	0.4
Grant	7,776	14,197	15.0	75.7	8.1	15.1	0.7	0.4
Greene	6,578	12,119	16.0	66.3	13.0	18.5	1.6	0.6
Hempstead	6,182	12,471	27.0	65.1	13.1	19.2	2.0	0.7
Hot Spring	7,194	11,770	3.0	61.5	14.0	22.1	1.6	0.8
Howard	7,281	15,709	35.9	70.1	11.5	17.0	1.0	0.5
Independence	6,997	13,277	19.5	66.4	13.6	18.2	1.3	0.7
Izard	6,737	13,237	23.7	54.4	18.5	25.3	1.5	0.4
Jackson	6,674	12,658	19.4	59.2	13.1	24.3	2.4	1.0
Jefferson	7,545	13,812	15.3	64.5	14.5	18.1	2.4	0.5
Johnson	6,355	11,882	17.7	57.4	16.0	24.4	1.6	0.6
Lafayette	7,082	14,248	26.7	69.9	10.5	16.6	2.7	0.3
Lawrence	6,817	12,266	13.3	57.6	14.6	24.7	2.3	0.8
Lee	4,729	10,273	36.8	56.2	11.8	24.3	6.9	0.8
Lincoln	5,193	9,321	13.0	67.3	9.3	19.8	3.1	0.6
Little River	6,789	14,024	30.1	72.4	9.8	16.2	1.3	0.2
Logan	6,629	12,810	21.7	60.8	12.6	24.8	1.4	0.4
Lonoke	8,056	14,543	13.7	72.8	9.9	16.1	0.9	0.4
Madison	6,231	13,133	32.7	69.4	12.3	16.5	1.3	0.6

continued

Appendix Table 4. continued.

County	Per Capita Income 1980 ($)	Per Capita Income 1990 ($)	% Change (Constant $) 1980-90	Percentage of Total Personal Income by Source, 1990: Earnings	Dividends Interest, & Rent	Transfer Payments: Retirement & Other	Transfer Payments: Income Maintenance	Transfer Payments: Unemployment Insurance
Marion	6,210	12,634	28.1	49.5	24.1	24.5	1.5	0.4
Miller	7,427	13,663	15.8	69.4	11.6	16.9	1.8	0.2
Mississippi	6,347	12,005	19.1	68.6	10.6	17.5	2.6	0.6
Monroe	5,923	12,385	31.7	59.6	13.0	23.1	3.8	0.5
Montgomery	5,746	11,714	28.4	57.2	17.1	23.6	1.8	0.4
Nevada	6,481	12,216	18.7	60.4	15.3	21.6	1.9	0.7
Newton	5,023	9,731	22.0	61.5	12.1	22.6	3.2	0.7
Ouachita	7,241	12,600	9.6	61.4	14.3	21.3	2.2	0.9
Perry	5,758	11,494	25.7	57.2	17.2	23.1	1.7	0.8
Phillips	5,798	11,372	23.5	56.4	12.2	24.4	6.4	0.6
Pike	6,543	13,164	26.7	64.7	13.8	19.6	1.2	0.8
Poinsett	6,620	12,365	17.6	64.0	12.7	19.8	2.7	0.7
Polk	6,228	11,783	19.1	58.1	15.5	24.6	1.5	0.3
Pope	6,997	13,617	22.5	69.7	12.6	16.1	1.1	0.5
Prairie	6,790	11,919	10.5	63.1	15.4	19.3	1.6	0.5
Pulaski	9,507	18,224	20.7	70.3	14.9	13.6	0.8	0.3
Randolph	5,841	10,766	16.1	61.0	14.1	22.2	1.8	0.8
St. Francis	6,011	10,381	8.7	59.4	12.0	22.3	5.4	0.9
Saline	8,416	13,967	4.5	74.4	8.9	15.8	0.5	0.5
Scott	5,943	12,001	27.2	64.0	13.9	19.7	1.7	0.7
Searcy	5,260	10,878	30.2	57.4	13.4	26.0	2.6	0.7
Sebastian	8,707	15,664	13.3	66.1	17.0	15.6	0.7	0.6
Sevier	7,050	14,119	26.1	70.4	10.4	17.9	1.1	0.3
Sharp	6,229	11,542	16.7	41.5	23.3	32.8	2.0	0.4
Stone	4,946	10,456	33.1	55.8	15.3	25.7	2.6	0.6
Union	8,703	16,318	18.1	59.4	22.1	16.6	1.5	0.4
Van Buren	5,704	12,464	37.6	51.8	20.6	25.4	1.7	0.5
Washington	7,228	14,741	28.4	68.2	16.1	14.7	0.7	0.3
White	6,230	11,889	20.2	64.4	13.4	20.1	1.4	0.8
Woodruff	6,020	11,973	25.2	58.2	14.2	23.5	3.4	0.7
Yell	6,519	12,632	22.0	64.4	12.1	21.6	1.4	0.4
Rural:								
Coastal Plains	7,310	13,911	19.8	64.2	15.1	18.3	1.9	0.5
Delta	6,461	12,218	19.1	63.9	13.0	19.8	2.8	0.6
Highlands	6,998	13,444	21.0	59.4	18.2	20.7	1.2	0.5
Total Rural	6,684	13,164	20.4	61.4	16.3	20.1	1.8	0.5
Urban:								
Pulaski Co.	9,507	18,224	20.7	70.3	14.9	13.6	0.8	0.3
Other Urban	7,686	14,187	16.2	69.2	13.0	16.2	1.2	0.5
Total Urban	8,387	15,682	17.7	69.7	13.8	15.1	1.0	0.4
State Total	7,465	14,176	19.6	65.1	15.2	17.8	1.4	0.5

APPENDIX TABLE 5. JOB EARNINGS AND RETAIL SALES

County	Earnings per Job			Retail Sales per Capita		
	1980 ($)	1990 ($)	% Change (Constant $) 1980-90	1982 ($)	1987 ($)	% Change (Constant $) 1982-87
Arkansas	12,322	18,829	-3.8	3,983	4,376	-6.7
Ashley	14,917	23,877	0.8	2,867	3,222	-4.5
Baxter	10,159	16,752	3.8	3,937	5,193	12.0
Benton	11,195	19,731	11.0	3,744	4,839	9.8
Boone	10,880	17,392	0.7	4,814	6,147	8.5
Bradley	11,678	19,978	7.7	2,824	3,109	-6.5
Calhoun	10,871	22,430	29.9	1,697	1,492	-25.3
Carroll	8,436	15,096	12.7	3,623	5,029	17.9
Chicot	8,619	15,960	16.6	2,388	2,410	-14.3
Clark	11,694	16,519	-11.1	4,453	6,004	14.5
Clay	9,098	15,180	5.1	2,272	2,688	0.5
Cleburne	8,519	15,401	13.8	3,135	3,791	2.7
Cleveland	9,386	19,158	28.5	772	545	-40.1
Columbia	11,931	18,981	0.2	3,532	4,244	2.1
Conway	11,796	20,919	11.7	4,494	4,397	-16.9
Craighead	11,940	18,862	-0.5	4,996	6,606	12.3
Crawford	10,750	17,679	3.5	2,410	3,256	14.8
Crittenden	10,949	17,830	2.5	5,377	6,336	0.1
Cross	10,056	18,262	14.3	3,177	3,221	-13.9
Dallas	11,896	18,591	-1.6	3,433	4,146	2.6
Desha	11,790	19,782	5.7	4,710	3,848	-30.6
Drew	10,934	18,413	6.0	3,058	4,207	16.9
Faulkner	10,548	17,632	5.3	3,765	4,687	5.8
Franklin	9,262	17,580	19.5	2,585	2,266	-25.5
Fulton	8,630	12,613	-8.0	2,059	1,864	-23.1
Garland	11,398	16,897	-6.7	5,157	6,266	3.2
Grant	11,705	18,200	-2.1	2,210	2,331	-10.4
Greene	10,705	17,433	2.5	3,359	3,784	-4.3
Hempstead	9,684	17,659	14.8	2,959	3,339	-4.1
Hot Spring	13,526	18,554	-13.6	3,185	3,114	-17.0
Howard	11,523	21,546	17.7	4,064	3,814	-20.3
Independence	11,254	18,965	6.1	3,454	4,358	7.2
Izard	8,687	15,838	14.8	2,628	2,784	-10.0
Jackson	10,789	17,822	4.0	3,544	3,709	-11.1
Jefferson	14,342	21,347	-6.3	4,094	4,928	2.3
Johnson	9,831	17,288	10.7	2,924	3,974	15.4
Lafayette	12,650	27,231	35.6	1,956	2,017	-12.4
Lawrence	10,366	15,796	-4.0	3,069	3,619	0.2
Lee	7,647	17,784	46.4	1,568	1,645	-10.9
Lincoln	9,834	18,900	21.0	1,543	1,158	-36.2
Little River	15,716	27,825	11.5	2,591	3,133	2.7
Logan	9,330	16,739	13.0	2,921	3,179	-7.6
Lonoke	11,451	17,099	-6.0	2,992	2,808	-20.3
Madison	8,487	17,690	31.3	2,032	2,006	-16.2

continued

Appendix Table 5. continued.

County	Earnings per Job			Retail Sales per Capita		
	1980 ($)	1990 ($)	% Change (Constant $) 1980-90	1982 ($)	1987 ($)	% Change (Constant $) 1982-87
Marion	9,311	14,646	-1.0	1,169	1,434	4.2
Miller	13,167	22,234	6.3	4,024	4,406	-7.0
Mississippi	10,189	19,266	19.1	3,235	3,877	1.8
Monroe	9,376	17,970	20.7	3,686	3,794	-12.6
Montgomery	9,362	18,352	23.4	1,644	1,669	-13.8
Nevada	10,607	18,800	11.6	2,343	2,579	-6.5
Newton	7,550	10,900	-9.1	787	752	-18.8
Ouachita	13,027	18,787	-9.2	4,041	4,597	-3.4
Perry	7,143	15,372	35.5	921	2,169	100.0
Phillips	9,859	17,424	11.3	3,367	3,599	-9.2
Pike	10,231	19,019	17.1	2,994	3,034	-13.9
Poinsett	10,113	18,020	12.2	2,681	2,951	-6.5
Polk	9,728	17,249	11.7	3,299	3,531	-9.1
Pope	12,154	21,199	9.8	4,791	6,150	9.0
Prairie	10,424	17,781	7.4	2,541	2,941	-1.7
Pulaski	14,186	22,688	0.7	5,507	7,347	13.3
Randolph	9,480	15,882	5.5	2,345	3,167	14.7
St. Francis	10,687	16,851	-0.7	3,776	3,657	-17.7
Saline	15,320	19,017	-21.8	2,765	3,291	1.1
Scott	9,627	17,832	16.6	2,050	2,617	8.4
Searcy	8,810	15,173	8.4	1,903	2,032	-9.3
Sebastian	13,665	20,620	-5.0	5,980	7,504	6.6
Sevier	10,884	20,954	21.2	2,825	3,949	18.7
Sharp	8,530	13,252	-2.2	1,994	2,944	25.4
Stone	7,792	13,316	7.6	2,776	2,756	-15.7
Union	13,508	20,031	-6.6	4,365	5,747	11.8
Van Buren	9,407	17,034	14.0	2,524	2,845	-4.3
Washington	10,985	18,989	8.8	4,896	6,839	18.7
White	9,833	17,471	11.9	3,998	4,768	1.3
Woodruff	9,207	18,435	26.1	2,220	2,411	-7.7
Yell	9,158	17,500	20.3	2,132	2,378	-5.2
Rural:						
Coastal Plains	12,550	20,623	3.5	3,246	3,910	2.3
Delta	10,553	18,170	8.4	3,416	3,842	-4.5
Highlands	10,558	17,868	6.6	3,476	4,218	3.1
Total Rural	10,895	18,400	6.3	3,419	4,057	0.8
Urban:						
Pulaski Co.	14,186	22,688	0.7	5,507	7,347	13.3
Other Urban	12,593	19,565	-2.2	4,333	5,360	5.1
Total Urban	13,331	21,010	-0.8	4,785	6,113	8.5
State Total	11,957	19,588	3.2	3,950	4,870	4.7

APPENDIX TABLE 6. POVERTY

County	1989 Persons Below Poverty	1989 Families with Income < $10,000	1989 Families with Income $50,000 +	1990 AFDC Recipients per 1,000	Per Capita AFDC Grants 1980	Per Capita AFDC Grants 1990	Change (Constant $) 1980-90
	----------%----------				----------$----------		%
Arkansas	20.4	15.5	14.6	62	26.8	29.6	-30.2
Ashley	20.9	17.6	15.1	63	32.8	31.9	-38.7
Baxter	16.3	13.3	10.2	20	5.0	8.1	2.4
Benton	9.6	6.9	17.5	13	8.2	5.1	-60.9
Boone	13.9	12.1	11.8	25	7.8	10.5	-15.6
Bradley	24.9	21.6	12.7	68	24.2	39.4	2.6
Calhoun	15.6	14.3	10.8	60	30.3	29.7	-38.3
Carroll	15.2	12.8	9.0	19	7.7	7.7	-37.4
Chicot	40.4	31.8	10.3	159	76.4	90.9	-24.9
Clark	23.9	19.1	12.8	44	13.7	19.8	-8.6
Clay	21.2	20.6	7.0	39	15.8	15.7	-37.5
Cleburne	17.3	15.0	9.8	23	8.9	9.3	-33.8
Cleveland	19.0	17.0	11.6	43	16.7	20.8	-21.9
Columbia	24.4	20.2	15.4	76	31.1	43.6	-11.7
Conway	16.5	13.7	11.4	52	18.7	23.5	-20.5
Craighead	17.0	14.2	16.7	37	14.6	18.3	-21.0
Crawford	16.3	12.6	12.6	39	16.8	15.8	-40.6
Crittenden	27.1	19.1	13.7	85	53.8	46.6	-45.4
Cross	25.4	20.0	11.7	69	33.4	36.6	-31.0
Dallas	22.3	18.4	12.5	67	37.6	31.9	-46.5
Desha	34.0	26.0	13.5	114	45.1	64.0	-10.6
Drew	9.1	20.4	12.0	57	17.6	32.4	16.0
Faulkner	13.8	9.8	15.9	24	6.4	11.0	8.3
Franklin	20.4	16.8	9.5	26	9.7	11.9	-22.5
Fulton	26.3	22.0	6.2	41	10.1	17.1	6.8
Garland	18.0	13.7	15.0	30	12.6	14.9	-25.6
Grant	14.9	14.1	15.9	18	8.9	8.5	-40.2
Greene	17.9	15.2	10.3	32	14.1	13.5	-39.3
Hempstead	22.7	17.5	8.4	63	20.0	32.9	3.6
Hot Spring	18.6	17.4	10.5	42	14.7	19.8	-14.6
Howard	18.6	15.0	12.3	25	9.2	10.9	-25.3
Independence	17.1	13.6	13.1	34	13.0	14.2	-30.9
Izard	21.1	17.4	6.2	29	9.9	12.6	-19.7
Jackson	26.6	22.0	9.7	71	29.2	36.2	-21.8
Jefferson	23.9	18.8	18.2	100	34.3	56.4	3.6
Johnson	20.1	16.5	9.0	31	12.1	14.2	-26.1
Lafayette	34.7	27.8	11.2	85	36.2	46.0	-19.9
Lawrence	25.0	24.2	6.7	52	20.1	26.3	-17.4
Lee	47.3	34.2	6.4	191	75.0	111.9	-5.9
Lincoln	26.2	20.2	11.5	75	32.7	37.8	-27.3
Little River	19.3	15.6	16.3	28	16.6	14.5	-44.9
Logan	19.3	16.0	7.3	40	16.9	16.8	-37.4
Lonoke	14.9	11.1	15.7	27	16.0	12.3	-51.5
Madison	20.1	18.0	7.1	25	12.5	10.5	-47.2

continued

Appendix Table 6. continued.

County	1989 Persons Below Poverty	1989 Families with Income		1990 AFDC Recipients per 1,000	Per Capita AFDC Grants		Change (Constant $)
		< $10,000	$50,000 +		1980	1990	1980-90
	----------	%	----------		----------	$	----------
							%
Marion	18.9	15.4	6.7	45	12.5	18.3	-8.3
Miller	22.4	19.0	15.2	65	23.2	34.5	-6.2
Mississippi	26.2	19.7	10.9	90	37.7	47.6	-20.3
Monroe	35.9	28.8	8.5	112	51.4	60.4	-25.8
Montgomery	23.8	18.7	7.2	33	10.4	13.6	-17.1
Nevada	20.3	18.0	12.8	47	29.2	22.1	-52.2
Newton	29.6	22.8	5.6	36	16.4	18.3	-29.6
Ouachita	21.2	15.2	15.6	69	37.5	36.7	-38.3
Perry	20.3	12.7	9.4	30	13.5	11.4	-46.6
Phillips	43.0	31.8	7.7	209	85.8	124.2	-8.7
Pike	17.9	16.3	10.1	24	10.8	10.7	-37.7
Poinsett	25.6	20.8	9.2	72	29.4	38.8	-16.8
Polk	18.5	16.1	9.1	33	19.1	14.2	-53.3
Pope	15.4	13.0	15.9	31	13.5	13.5	-36.7
Prairie	22.7	19.2	8.4	34	22.4	16.8	-52.9
Pulaski	14.1	10.1	26.3	41	23.2	20.9	-43.2
Randolph	20.4	18.8	8.5	36	12.0	16.0	-15.6
St. Francis	36.6	28.8	8.9	158	52.7	87.3	4.5
Saline	9.3	6.8	19.3	17	10.4	7.2	-56.2
Scott	21.9	21.7	7.1	42	18.9	18.9	-37.1
Searcy	29.9	27.7	4.7	24	11.1	10.2	-42.3
Sebastian	2.0	10.0	18.3	20	10.5	9.0	-46.3
Sevier	18.6	13.2	10.3	26	9.6	10.3	-32.6
Sharp	21.8	17.6	6.6	44	15.6	20.7	-16.2
Stone	26.0	22.3	5.7	41	21.5	18.6	-45.5
Union	22.0	16.0	15.4	71	34.2	36.1	-33.5
Van Buren	22.2	19.2	7.7	38	16.3	16.5	-36.2
Washington	14.6	9.8	17.4	20	10.8	8.6	-49.4
White	18.7	15.4	12.9	30	10.1	12.8	-20.3
Woodruff	34.5	26.6	8.9	99	45.6	52.5	-27.4
Yell	17.1	16.2	8.7	38	15.2	15.8	-34.1
Rural:							
Coastal Plains	21.3	17.8	13.9	64	29.0	33.9	-26.3
Delta	27.3	21.3	11.2	89	38.2	48.1	-20.6
Highlands	17.8	14.8	11.6	30	12.5	13.5	-31.9
Total Rural	21.1	17.1	11.9	53	23.2	26.8	-27.4
Urban:							
Pulaski Co.	14.1	10.1	26.3	41	23.2	20.9	-43.2
Other Urban	14.8	12.4	16.8	42	19.8	21.3	-32.1
Total Urban	14.6	11.5	20.3	42	21.1	21.1	-36.8
State Total	18.5	14.9	15.1	48	22.4	24.5	-31.0

APPENDIX TABLE 7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

County	Local Property Assessment per Capita 1991	Expenditures per Student 1990/91	Receipts per Student, by Source, 1990/91			Persons Age 25+ w/ High School 1990
			Local	State	Federal	
	---$---					%
Arkansas	8,213	2,622	1,059	1,701	281	61.1
Ashley	7,320	2,677	937	1,893	201	62.8
Baxter	6,965	2,731	1,337	1,680	171	67.9
Benton	8,319	2,590	1,341	1,546	124	74.8
Boone	6,189	2,527	934	1,869	158	67.6
Bradley	5,941	2,500	763	2,025	315	56.1
Calhoun	10,369	2,654	1,610	1,580	215	63.3
Carroll	7,994	2,342	1,033	1,637	136	68.4
Chicot	5,467	2,648	771	2,164	564	51.2
Clark	6,113	2,623	1,078	1,816	183	64.9
Clay	5,507	2,509	744	2,011	234	47.9
Cleburne	7,170	2,594	1,031	1,731	163	61.0
Cleveland	5,619	2,506	681	2,119	244	59.9
Columbia	7,695	2,560	945	1,833	247	64.3
Conway	5,510	2,626	743	2,133	208	64.5
Craighead	6,329	2,619	1,058	1,898	181	67.5
Crawford	4,867	2,459	591	2,169	163	63.8
Crittenden	5,506	2,647	672	2,182	356	57.6
Cross	6,189	2,613	711	2,176	234	55.8
Dallas	6,749	3,085	921	2,357	173	59.2
Desha	6,684*	2,617	936	1,943	260	78.4
Drew	5,771	2,522	833	2,284	246	63.1
Faulkner	5,280	2,502	857	2,053	123	72.4
Franklin	6,224	2,681	831	2,007	197	39.3
Fulton	5,543	2,727	734	2,219	204	54.9
Garland	7,943	2,862	1,448	1,612	202	70.2
Grant	6,252	2,590	733	2,137	239	68.9
Greene	5,042	2,597	574	2,177	176	58.5
Hempstead	5,798	2,569	784	2,137	206	62.0
Hot Spring	5,844	2,506	768	2,021	143	64.5
Howard	6,541	2,632	839	2,046	129	61.8
Independence	9,531	3,062	1,867	2,123	149	63.1
Izard	5,267	2,661	973	2,140	175	61.1
Jackson	6,538	2,650	887	1,939	246	51.6
Jefferson	6,778	2,827	1,200	1,824	260	65.9
Johnson	5,531	2,493	701	2,052	222	63.3
Lafayette	6,059	2,795	1,169	2,030	314	51.6
Lawrence	5,235	2,687	655	2,269	222	53.3
Lee	4,903	2,975	569	2,310	636	44.2
Lincoln	4,436	2,547	750	2,130	260	58.5
Little River	9,442	2,729	937	1,847	165	64.6
Logan	4,892	2,624	654	2,025	323	58.1
Lonoke	5,584	2,373	647	2,155	255	67.1
Madison	4,837	2,605	624	2,253	148	59.6

continued

Appendix Table 7. continued.

County	Local Property Assessment per Capita 1991	Expenditures per Student 1990/91	Receipts per Student, by Source, 1990/91			Persons Age 25+ w/ High School 1990
			Local	State	Federal	
	----------	----------	---------- $ ----------	----------	----------	%
Marion	5,806	2,775	1,010	2,092	329	64.2
Miller	5,540	2,787	953	2,120	238	63.9
Mississippi	4,887	2,813	666	2,229	388	60.0
Monroe	6,117	2,518	690	2,010	425	52.9
Montgomery	5,634	2,819	768	1,387	1,071	60.1
Nevada	6,012	2,621	989	2,000	219	60.6
Newton	3,873	2,871	618	2,476	395	58.1
Ouachita	5,430	2,621	821	2,167	208	64.8
Perry	4,594	2,805	717	2,196	366	61.1
Phillips	5,378	2,715	612	2,156	478	51.5
Pike	6,395	2,755	864	2,099	226	61.1
Poinsett	5,749	2,647	738	2,060	280	48.9
Polk	5,284	2,687	763	1,941	482	62.4
Pope	9,646	2,693	1,498	1,476	192	66.5
Prairie	7,994	2,473	1,085	1,708	271	56.3
Pulaski	7,430	3,754	1,960	2,217	213	79.0
Randolph	4,919	2,575	692	2,060	183	54.4
St. Francis	5,076	2,673	565	2,260	315	55.1
Saline	5,126	2,456	779	1,993	112	72.9
Scott	4,819	2,814	437	1,766	1,044	53.8
Searcy	4,462	3,025	700	2,538	273	52.6
Sebastian	7,450	2,959	1,566	1,685	187	71.7
Sevier	5,670	2,391	744	2,022	152	59.0
Sharp	6,353	2,633	940	1,917	220	64.5
Stone	4,270	2,608	591	2,377	260	59.6
Union	6,989	2,760	1,115	1,894	198	65.9
Van Buren	6,450	2,772	1,082	1,945	166	62.6
Washington	6,006	2,716	1,156	1,860	99	73.2
White	5,135	2,619	886	2,026	278	62.6
Woodruff	6,154	2,554	912	2,032	351	48.7
Yell	4,982	2,774	772	2,020	455	57.2
Rural:						
Coastal Plains	6,739	2,642	945	1,993	221	62.9
Delta	5,803	2,660	776	2,073	316	57.7
Highlands	6,674	2,675	1,035	1,895	225	64.3
Total Rural	6,432	2,665	940	1,966	253	62.3
Urban:						
Pulaski Co.	7,430	3,754	1,960	2,217	213	79.0
Other Urban	6,009	2,675	1,014	1,956	192	68.8
Total Urban	6,536	3,037	1,331	2,043	199	72.7
State Total	6,474	2,807	1,090	1,996	232	66.4

*1990 assessment data.

APPENDIX TABLE 8. HEALTH

County	1986-1990 Infant Mortality 5-Year Rate/1,000 Births	Primary Care Physicians/100,000		
		1980	1989	% Change, 1980-1989
Arkansas	10.1	45.5	53.1	16.7
Ashley	14.3	22.6	42.5	87.8
Baxter	11.5	43.8	51.4	17.5
Benton	9.7	48.6	57.5	18.3
Boone	11.6	61.4	76.7	24.9
Bradley	8.7	29.0	38.8	33.7
Calhoun	18.1	65.8	66.7	1.3
Carroll	7.6	30.9	65.2	111.3
Chicot	16.1	45.0	59.9	33.2
Clark	10.9	34.3	50.5	47.1
Clay	9.1	9.7	20.8	114.8
Cleburne	6.5	41.4	50.8	22.6
Cleveland	6.6	25.4	24.4	-4.0
Columbia	13.3	37.5	56.0	49.1
Conway	8.1	30.8	52.6	71.1
Craighead	7.5	50.6	98.2	94.0
Crawford	7.2	27.1	29.6	9.2
Crittenden	18.3	42.4	39.0	-8.1
Cross	15.7	24.5	34.7	41.6
Dallas	9.7	28.5	48.5	70.1
Desha	13.9	35.4	42.6	20.1
Drew	15.6	33.5	39.8	18.7
Faulkner	10.0	34.6	48.0	38.7
Franklin	5.9	20.4	19.1	-6.3
Fulton	10.8	40.1	57.1	42.5
Garland	7.9	53.9	70.6	31.0
Grant	11.1	23.1	21.4	-7.1
Greene	11.7	42.3	53.5	26.4
Hempstead	6.8	12.7	48.5	281.8
Hot Spring	7.7	26.1	36.8	40.9
Howard	9.8	37.1	37.3	0.4
Independence	7.0	36.5	62.5	71.3
Izard	3.5	55.7	53.6	-3.9
Jackson	11.4	50.8	49.0	-3.5
Jefferson	11.6	41.9	74.9	78.8
Johnson	11.6	40.2	48.9	21.7
Lafayette	9.1	19.6	21.1	7.5
Lawrence	7.7	21.7	28.2	30.3
Lee	15.4	19.3	34.5	78.6
Lincoln	7.1	22.4	22.6	0.5
Little River	0.0	21.5	35.7	66.1
Logan	11.3	24.8	53.1	114.1
Lonoke	11.9	23.2	27.8	20.2
Madison	9.7	35.2	24.8	-29.5

continued

Appendix Table 8. continued.

County	1986-1990 Infant Mortality 5-Year Rate/1,000 Births	Primary Care Physicians/100,000		
		1980	1989	% Change, 1980-1989
Marion	20.1	35.3	38.5	9.0
Miller	8.0	53.0	40.5	-23.5
Mississippi	11.2	33.6	47.2	40.5
Monroe	6.8	35.6	64.0	79.9
Montgomery	10.7	38.6	25.0	-35.2
Nevada	6.1	36.0	56.6	57.0
Newton	8.0	25.8	12.2	-52.7
Ouachita	9.6	42.6	53.3	25.1
Perry	11.4	13.8	12.3	-10.3
Phillips	15.7	37.4	37.7	0.9
Pike	10.7	28.9	48.1	66.2
Poinsett	13.2	22.2	30.9	39.2
Polk	7.9	35.3	63.2	79.2
Pope	8.1	43.6	64.7	48.4
Prairie	6.6	39.4	30.3	-23.2
Pulaski	11.3	101.0	132.5	31.2
Randolph	12.1	53.5	42.2	-21.1
St. Francis	11.9	35.6	39.1	9.7
Saline	7.0	32.0	41.3	29.2
Scott	8.1	31.0	19.0	-38.5
Searcy	4.2	33.9	46.5	37.2
Sebastian	7.6	78.8	90.2	14.4
Sevier	9.2	64.0	57.1	-10.7
Sharp	8.6	27.4	44.6	62.8
Stone	6.9	11.1	68.6	519.2
Union	11.8	51.5	79.9	55.3
Van Buren	8.5	15.0	44.6	197.8
Washington	8.5	62.7	67.8	8.2
White	7.4	39.3	53.8	36.8
Woodruff	12.6	44.6	50.5	13.4
Yell	6.2	41.1	44.0	6.9
Rural:				
Coastal Plains	10.6	34.6	52.8	52.5
Delta	11.6	36.6	51.1	39.8
Highlands	9.0	39.2	51.9	32.5
Total Rural	10.1	37.6	51.8	37.9
Urban:				
Pulaski Co.	11.3	101.0	132.5	31.2
Other Urban	9.9	49.2	58.3	18.5
Total Urban	10.5	69.2	86.2	24.7
State Total	10.2	49.8	65.5	31.4

Acknowledgments

Project Directors

Wayne P. Miller, Cooperative Extension Service
Frank L Farmer/Molly Sizer Killian/Donald E. Voth, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas - Fayetteville
James Kimbrough, Office of Rural Advocacy - Little Rock

Managing Editor

Nancy Griffith Wyatt, Department of Agricultural Publications, University of Arkansas - Fayetteville

Design/Data Analysis

Diana M. Danforth/Elizabeth Shannon, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas - Fayetteville
Rita Nelson, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service - Little Rock

Printed By

Printing Services, University of Arkansas - Fayetteville

Additional Copies

Additional copies of this publication may be obtained from:

Wayne Miller
University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service
P.O. Box 391
Little Rock, AR 72203
(501) 671-2074
FAX: (501) 671-2251

The data contained in the Appendix Tables of this publication are also available in digital form upon request.

Benton
Carroll
Boone
Marion
Baxter
Fulton
Randolph
Clay
Sharp
Greene
Izard
Washington
Madison
Newton
Searcy
Lawrence
Craighead
Mississippi
Stone
Independence
Crawford
Franklin
Johnson
Pope
Van Buren
Cleburne
Poinsett
Jackson
Conway
White
Cross
Crittenden
Logan
Faulkner
Woodruff
Sebastian
Yell
St. Francis
Perry
Scott
Prairie
Lonoke
Lee
Pulaski
Saline
Garland
Polk
Montgomery
Monroe
Phillips
Grant
Jefferson
Arkansas
Hot Spring
Howard
Pike
Clark
Sevier
Dallas
Cleveland
Lincoln
Desha
Little River
Hempstead
Nevada
Ouachita
Drew
Calhoun
Bradley
Miller
Chicot
Columbia
Union
Ashley
Lafayette